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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS

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FIELD MANUAL
No. 19–10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS

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CHAPTER 1
ORGANIZATION

Section I. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and Scope

a. To establish uniform methods and procedures for the conduct of military police operations.

b. To describe the duties and functions of officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of military police operations.

2. Military Police Operations

a. Military police operations discussed in this manual contain the doctrine for planning, organizing, performing, and supervising the following military police activities.

(1) *Enforcing laws, regulations and orders.*

(2) *Controlling military traffic.*

(3) *Controlling the circulation of individuals.*

(4) *Protecting persons and government property.*

(5) *Handling prisoners of war and civilian internees.*

(6) *Handling refugees and displaced persons.*

(7) *Handling military prisoners.*

b. For a further discussion of military police functions, see the field manuals in the 19-series as well as FM 100–5, FM 100–10, and FM 101–5.

3. Control

a. The provost marshal has staff responsibility for the general planning, coordination, and supervision of military police operations.

b. The provost marshal generally exercises operational control of military police units assigned or attached to the command, and staff supervision of the activities of military police units in subordinate commands (fig. 1).

4. Headquarters and Military Police Stations

a. Military police companies and battalions establish organizational headquarters for the overall direction and control of their activities. Military police table of distribution units of equivalent size establish detachment headquarters for the same purpose.

b. Military police units performing general police functions normally establish military police stations to facilitate the direction and control of their police operations. A military police station is the center of activity for enforcement, traffic control, circulation control, and similar general police services that can be performed by military police foot and mounted patrols. A military police battalion or company may operate several military police stations when distance, amount of activity, or different missions require them. The military police station should be located where the

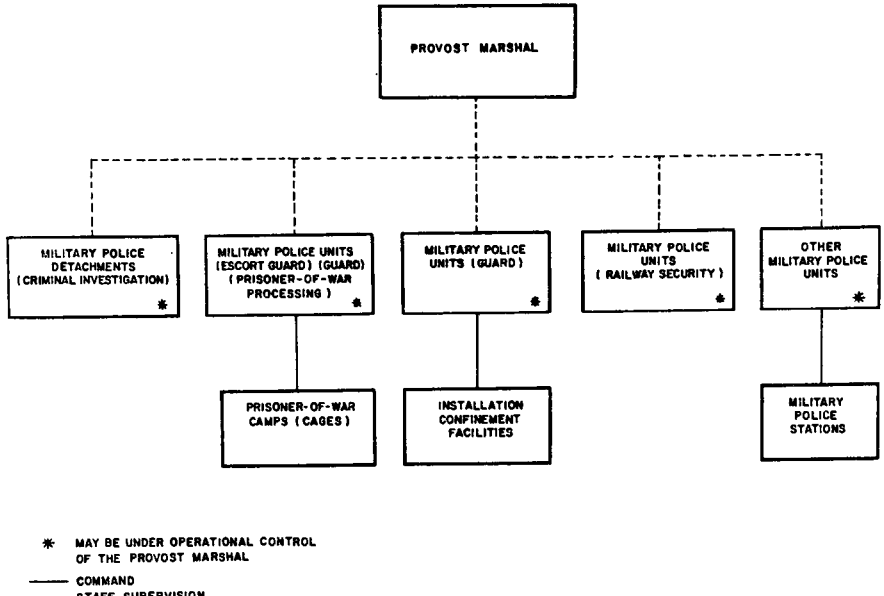

Figure 1. Supervisory functions of the provost marshal.

most effective direction and control of general police services can be maintained. In combat support operations, the military police station usually remains with the unit headquarters.

c. The provost marshal office of a military installation or similar area command may be located in the same building with the post military police station or at post headquarters. Staff duties as well as the need for operational control influence the assignment of personnel and the office arrangement.

d. Military police special purpose units, such as disciplinary guard, railway security, or escort guard units, normally do not operate military police stations.

5. Liaison and Coordination

a. Continuous liaison and coordination are essential to performing efficient and effective military police operations.

b. Liaison should be maintained with Navy shore patrol, Air Force police, civil police, and military police of allied nations, as required.

c. The coordination of military police operations with the operations of other branches of the service, and of other police organizations, is a responsibility of the provost marshal. Coordination requires an understanding of military police jurisdiction, military police authority, the scope and methods of military police operations, and the interests of other agencies in military police operations. The standing operating procedure should establish how coordination is to be accom-

plished. Military police should be instructed as to the personnel and the agencies that are to be informed when military police action requires their cooperation.

Section II. MILITARY POLICE STATION

6. Selecting the Location

In selecting and recommending the location of a military police station, the provost marshal should consider—

a. The mission.

b. The available facilities in civil police stations.

c. The available transportation and communication facilities.

d. The proximity to the center of patrol operations.

e. The principal centers of troop concentration.

f. The possible use of the station as an information center.

7. Space Requirement

Space is normally provided for—

a. Processing offenders.

b. Administration of records.

c. Radio communications.

d. Storage of evidence and property.

e. Officer in charge and duty officer.

f. Investigators.

g. Briefing room for patrols and reserves.

h. Interrogation room.

i. Detention facility.

j. Public waiting room.
k. Vehicle parking.

8. Arrangement

a. Activities that are closely related should be placed as near together as possible.

b. The public should have ready access to the portions of the military police stations where they have legitimate business; these areas should be clearly marked.

c. The military police station desk should be centrally located and readily accessible to the public. The desk should be constructed so that the desk sergeant, when seated, will be at eye level with persons approaching him.

9. Functional Organization

The functional organization of a military police station is illustrated in figure 2. It is applicable to stations located at military installations and in towns and cities. The schematic layout of a small military police station is illustrated in figure 3. Variations of this layout may be required because of the limitations of existing facilities and the amount and type of activity at the military police station.

Section III. DUTIES OF MILITARY POLICE STATION PERSONNEL

10. Officer in Charge

Each military police station is under the operational control of a provost marshal. He may designate as officer in charge an assistant provost

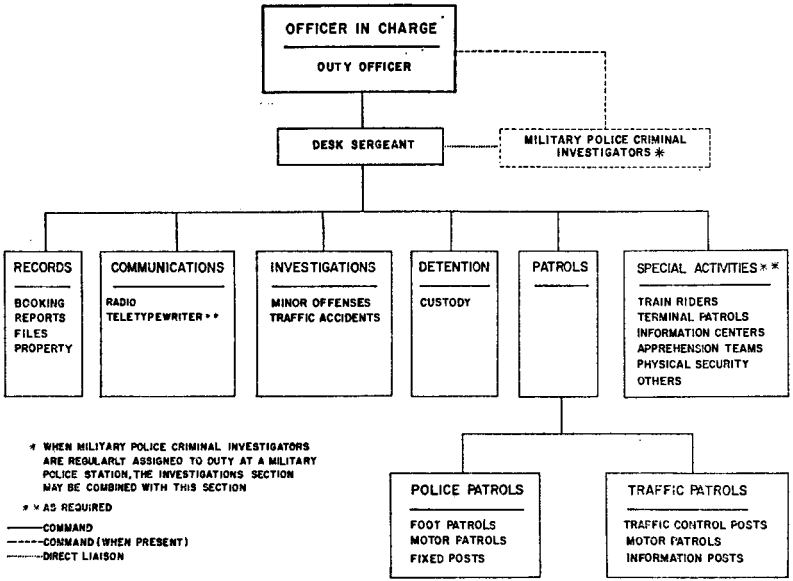

Figure 2. Functional organization of a military police station.

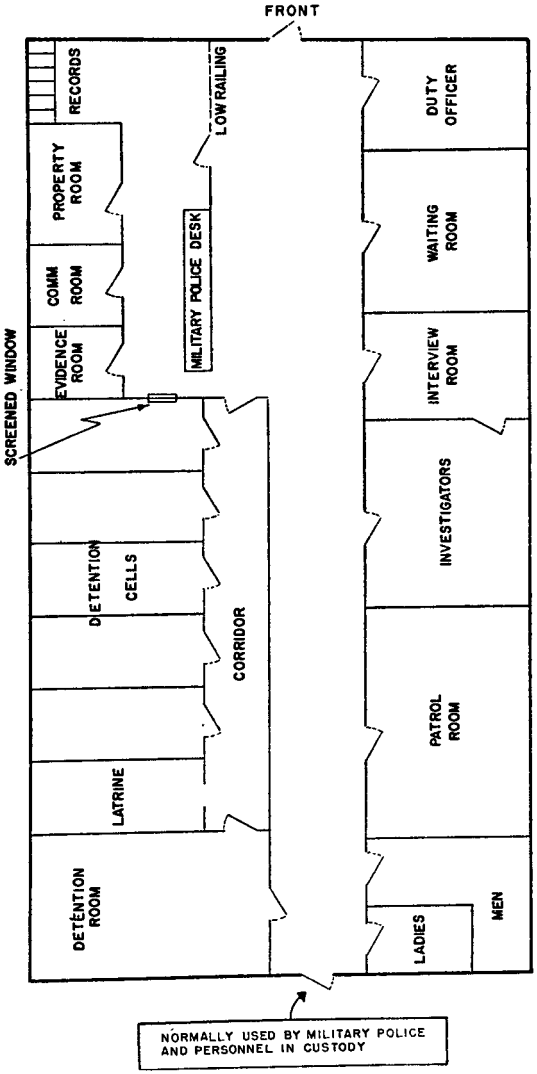

Figure 3. Schematic layout of a small military police station.

marshal who is normally assisted by duty officers detailed daily from military police units.

11. Duty Officer

The duty officer is the representative of the officer in charge. He performs the following general duties as well as any additional duties assigned:

a. Directs and supervises the operations of the station.

b. Instructs station personnel in the performance of their duties.

c. Inspects personnel on duty.

d. Reviews cases handled by the desk sergeant.

e. Handles serious cases.

f. Prepares and submits required reports.

12. Desk Sergeant

The desk sergeant is the noncommissioned officer in charge of all station activities. The desk sergeant performs, or supervises the performance of, the following general duties as well as any additional duties assigned:

a. Questioning offenders, complainants, and witnesses.

b. Booking, searching, detaining, feeding and disposing of offenders; receipting for and securing personal effects of offenders; and preparing required reports.

c. Maintaining military police desk blotter. (Military police operations.)

d. Maintaining military police station log. (Administrative matters.)

e. Maintaining communication with and directing action of patrols.

f. Tagging and preserving evidence.

g. Keeping the duty officer informed of pertinent matters.

h. Maintaining liaison with other military police, and with civil police and law enforcement agencies, as prescribed.

i. Directing and coordinating patrol and investigation activities except those investigation activities under the direct control of the officer in charge or the provost marshal (par. 17).

j. Dispatching reserves in the absence of the duty officer.

k. Furnishing information, as authorized, to military personnel and the public.

l. Maintaining a lost and found property service.

13. Desk Clerk

The desk clerk is the administrative assistant to the desk sergeant. He is usually in charge of a records subsection. In a small station, he may handle all records.

14. Radio Operators

The radio operators of the communications subsection operate the radio communications net control station, maintain a transmission log, and assist the desk sergeant. They may also operate a telephone switchboard or a teletypewriter.

15. Patrol Sergeant

The patrol sergeant is the noncommissioned officer in charge of patrols. In special situations, police and traffic patrol sections may be organized under separate noncommissioned officers. The patrol sergeant's duties include—

a. Inspecting patrols—prior to posting, while on duty, and when relieved from duty—for condition of uniform and equipment and for performance of duty.

b. Instructing patrol personnel in their specific duties.

c. Posting and relieving patrols.

d. Insuring that orders to patrols are properly executed.

e. Visiting places and areas not covered by patrols in order to observe conditions and to take any actions required.

f. Recommending changes in patrol orders and areas.

g. Coordinating patrol activities with the desk sergeant.

h. Insuring that all information obtained by a patrol is properly reported on the completion of its tour of duty.

i. Handling special assignments.

16. Jailer

The jailer guards detained persons. He is assisted by guards, when necessary. The jailer maintains a log to include the time of receipt of detainees, their condition, their disposition, visi-

tors and medical personnel entering the detention area, and similar pertinent data.

17. Investigators

Military police engaged in the investigation of minor offenses and incidents perform their duties under the supervision of the duty officer and usually receive their case assignments from the desk sergeant. When accredited military police criminal investigators are regularly assigned to duty at a military police station they may be grouped together with investigators referred to above in the investigations section and perform their duties under the supervision of the duty officer (SR 190–30–1 and FM 19–20).

Section IV. MILITARY POLICE STATION PROCEDURES

18. Complaints

All complaints that require military police attention are promptly recorded and processed by the desk sergeant. Complaints may be received from telephone calls, personal visits, written messages, or patrol reports.

19. Information and Assistance

a. Desk personnel furnish routine information and assistance to military and civilian personnel and to the public in accordance with the standing operating procedure issued by the provost marshal. Information is normally provided with regard to such matters as the location of points of military interest, the location of transporta-

tion and recreational centers, and weather and road conditions. Classified information may be released to properly identified personnel only when they are authorized to receive the information.

b. The military police station may operate information centers for the sole purpose of furnishing military personnel with local information. Information centers may be located in transportation terminals, at centers of troop concentration, on main traffic arteries, and within or at entrances to military installations. The centers provide information similar to that furnished by the desk sergeant of the military police station.

c. Military police who are assigned to traffic control posts, gate duties, foot and motor patrols, straggler control posts, and dismount points should be briefed on the information that they may be expected to furnish. They should be supplied with maps and information material that will enable them to answer questions not covered in their briefings.

d. Military police supervisors must be familiar with the procedures for the release of information and the providing of assistance. They check the performance of subordinates and insure that they do not release information without proper authority.

20. Handling of Warrants

a. Search warrants are requested by the provost marshal, or his representative, from appropriate authorities. The officer in charge of a mili-

tary police station normally prepares the data required to obtain warrants. Warrants issued by civil courts are always served by civil authorities.

b. Requests by civil law enforcement agencies for military police assistance in serving warrants on military personnel on a military installation are referred to the provost marshal.

21. Property and Evidence

The officer in charge of the military police station must account for all personal and evidentiary property taken into custody. Under the supervision of the desk sergeant, property taken from detainees, or received from any other source, is receipted, recorded, tagged, and secured to preserve the chain of custody. Evidence is secured by locking it in the evidence room at the military police station. The personal property of detainees is secured in locked or sealed containers. (For the disposition of property in the custody or possession of military police, see SR 190–70–5. For a discussion of the chain of custody, see FM 19–5 and FM 19–20.)

22. Processing of Offenders

a. The term "offender" as used in this manual, includes any person suspected of having committed an offense.

b. Military police conduct a preliminary search of an offender at the place of apprehension for weapons and disposable evidence. The following precautions should be observed:

(1) Search and detention of women mem-

bers of the Armed Forces are accomplished only by women members of the Armed Forces or matrons of police organizations. Detention facilities for women may be located at a Women's Army Corps unit or at a local army hospital (AR 600–325).

(2) In the case of illness or serious injury to an offender, immediate medical attention must be obtained.

(3) If death may be imminent, a chaplain, preferably of the denomination of the person who is ill or injured, should be promptly notified (AR 660–10).

c. After being brought to the military police station, an offender is questioned and booked by the desk sergeant. The required entries are made in the desk blotter, and the name-index card.

(1) Data for identifying an offender is obtained from identification cards or tags, passes, orders or by other personal identification.

(2) Additional information, if needed, may be obtained by questioning the offender, the witnesses, and the apprehending military police.

(3) The name-index file is checked to determine whether the offender has been apprehended previously.

(4) If the offender is troublesome or uncooperative, he is detained for later questioning.

(5) The offender will be searched for objects with which he could harm himself or others.

d. When it is determined that an offender should be detained, he is placed in a detention cell as soon as he has been completely searched and those administrative actions requiring his presence have been completed.

23. Detention Facilities

Cells for the detention of offenders should be located inside the military police station. The physical security standards for detention cells should approximate those for confinement cells. Detention cells are used for holding offenders 24 hours or less. The accommodations are usually not as complete as those provided for confined military prisoners. When a detention facility occupies a portion of an authorized confinement facility, the area that is used as a detention facility should be physically separated and clearly marked.

24. Disposition of Offenders

a. A person who has committed a minor offense may be released immediately after booking. If necessary, the desk sergeant issues a provisional pass.

b. A person who has been detained for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or a short period of absence without leave should be released, within 24 hours, to his unit.

c. If the offense warrants the return of the offender to his unit under guard, the provost marshal, the duty officer, or the desk sergeant should make arrangements with the unit commander to furnish a guard. A receipt is obtained from the guard in accordance with the standing operating procedure.

d. Military police release members of the Armed Forces in their custody who are accused of committing civil offenses to the civil authorities when so directed by proper military authority (MCM, 1951 and SR 600–320).

e. The offense report is forwarded by the provost marshal through command channels to the commanding officer of the offender (SR 190–45–1).

25. Reserves

a. Ready Reserve. A small motorized reserve patrol force should be available to the military police station to meet minor emergencies, to reinforce details, and to handle special events. This force should be either stationed at the military police station or held available, on call, in the military police unit area.

b. Military Police Unit Reserve. In addition to the ready reserve, a unit reserve should be maintained. The unit reserve may be formed for specific purposes, such as for the control of disasters or civil disturbances. The size of this force will depend upon the situation. The unit reserve may consist of personnel off duty, personnel who have just completed a tour of duty, or personnel

who are assigned to later tours of duty. The unit reserve is used only upon the order of the provost marshal or his authorized representative. Unit reserve personnel should be restricted to their unit or barracks area. Vehicles and emergency equipment, which may be required when this force is used, should be kept readily available in the unit area.

Section V. UNIT SUPPORT

26. Assignment of Personnel

a. The appropriate section of the provost marshal office determines the distribution of personnel, by reliefs, that is required daily. The number of personnel, by grade, job assignment, and required skill, is normally given to the military police unit commander 24 hours in advance of their employment. The unit commander assigns the personnel of the unit to their duties by relief and by duty assignment, subject to the final approval of the officer in charge of the military police station.

b. Personnel report for duty to a designated officer or non-commissioned officer. The relief is formed and this fact is reported to the desk sergeant. The desk sergeant gives all personnel their specific duty assignments. Personnel are briefed on the situation by the duty officer or a noncommissioned officer. Patrol sergeants take charge of patrol personnel going on duty.

c. The assignment of personnel requires coordination between the officer in charge and the

unit commander in order to facilitate the continuous development of technical skills by on-the-job training. Inexperienced personnel should be paired with experienced personnel. The duty assignments should be appropriate to the grades. If personnel are not qualified for assignments in accordance with their grades, training must be initiated to correct the deficiencies.

27. Vehicle Maintenance

First and second echelon vehicle maintenance is the responsibility of military police unit commanders. This maintenance is performed in the unit motor pool unless the unit is supported by an administrative motor pool. Strict adherence to preventive maintenance procedures and driver training to prevent abuse of equipment will insure that a maximum number of vehicles are available for use at all times. The maintenance duties for drivers and mechanics, are based on appropriate Department of the Army technical manuals (FM 25–10 and TM 21–305).

28. Emergency Equipment

Weapons, ammunition, chemical equipment, and other equipment not used regularly must be stored and held ready for use by the military police unit. Equipment for the control of disorders or for emergency operations should be packaged when possible, checked monthly, and kept available for immediate issue. Instructions for physical security of emergency equipment should include procedures for issuing such equipment in the absence of unit

supply personnel. The supply sergeant of the military police unit should be advised of the emergency equipment requirements and should be required to maintain an up-to-date inventory by container of the emergency equipment on hand.

29. Unit Training

Unit training programs and schedules should insure that all men receive instruction designed to improve their performance of duty and to correct reported deficiencies. When units are required to operate and train simultaneously, it becomes necessary to repeat training instruction to insure that all personnel receive it.

30. Food Service

The mess steward should be informed of the duty hours and the location of the personnel of the unit in order that meals may be properly prepared and served. Normally, duty hours are so adjusted as to interfere least with eating habits. Whenever possible, the relief going on or off duty about 2400 hours should be fed a light meal (AR 30–2210). So far as practicable personnel on post should be furnished hot meals. When food is carried to duty personnel, individual mess equipment should be provided and provision made for cleaning this equipment. The mail orderly may accompany and assist the mess detail and, at the same time, deliver the mail. Small permanent mess detachments that include a unit cook and the necessary cooking equipment to support squads or platoons on de-

tached duty may be organized. Rations (operational field type) set aside for emergency usage should be replaced periodically either by turn-in or consumption to prevent spoilage or deterioration.

CHAPTER 2
PLANNING OPERATIONS

31. Introduction

a. Planning establishes the WHAT, WHERE, WHO, WHEN, WHY, and HOW of the military police mission.

b. Before a plan can be made, the mission must be established and understood.

c. Planning by military police must be continuous. It requires study of the use of available personnel and equipment, continuous reconnaissance of the area of operations, and making a decision that will determine how the mission will be accomplished. Planning also provides for immediate military police action against unforeseen offenses and incidents as may occur.

32. Basic Steps

In planning any military police operation, the basic steps listed below should be followed:

a. Secure All Available Information. The gathering of information relative to an assigned area of operation and anticipated mission is a continuous function of military police personnel. A study should be made of the contemplated area of operations by use of maps, aerial photographs, and air and ground reconnaissance. Military police personnel insure that intelligence information ob-

tained during reconnaissance is forwarded to the proper agency as quickly as possible (FM 30–5).

b. Estimate the Situation.

(1) The estimate of the situation follows the form prescribed in FM 101–5.

(2) The following are considered:

(*a*) *The mission.* Study it! Understand it! Ask questions if necessary.

(*b*) *The situation and possible courses of action.* The data on the delinquency situation, physical security, traffic, or other factors in the area that require military police action are assembled. Military police counteracting courses of action, as required, are then considered as shown below. (Examples are listed in parentheses.)

1. Prevention. Elimination of the offense cause. (The placing "off limits" of trouble spots or areas and the education and orientation of units and personnel.)

2. Suppression. The use of military police to reduce offenses. (The increased use of military police patrols in an off limits area to reduce violations of a standing order.)

3. Control. The use of military police to effect the control required by the situation. (The use of military police at intersections to direct the flow of vehicular traffic.)

4. *Enforcement.* The use of military police to correct apprehend, or detain offenders. (The use of military police to patrol an area where troops congregate to enforce good order and military discipline.)
5. *Investigation.* The use of military police to gather evidence or to observe and report violations of military law and order. (The use of military police criminal investigators to gather fingerprints and other physical evidence, conduct interrogations of suspects, and evaluate findings in order to detect and apprehend offenders.)

(*c*) *Analysis of opposing courses of action.* The most that the offender can do to defeat the assigned police mission and what military action is required to prevent it is considered.

(*d*) *Comparison of courses of action.* Each course of action is then compared with the others to determine its advantages and disadvantages.

(*e*) *The decision.* The best course of action to accomplish the mission is determined and stated in simple language. (Used in par. 2 of the operation order.)

33. Operation Orders

a. The decision reached from the estimate of the situation will result in an operation order (FM 101–5).

b. Operation orders, either verbal or written, must be completely clear so that each military policeman will have a thorough understanding of the duty he is to perform in the operation.

c. Military police operation orders inform personnel of the following (app. II) :

(1) *General situation.* Includes known action of own forces, of opposing forces, and local population.
(2) *Assigned mission* (par. 32*b*(2) (*e*).)
(3) *Tasks assigned to subordinate military police units.*
(4) *Supply and other administrative information.*
(5) *Location of command posts and signal communications.*

d. Routine details of unit operations are covered by standard operating procedures and normally not included in an operation order. Reference to standing procedures is never made in an operation order, however, if the unit commander desires to place special emphasis upon one or more of the standing procedures they are restated in the appropriate paragraph of the order.

e. Special patrol orders should be issued covering specific duties and responsibilities (app. III). These orders should include—

(1) Patrol mission.
(2) Area of responsibility.
(3) Routes.
(4) Directives to be enforced.
(5) Locations of trouble spots.

(6) Locations of nearest hospital, civil police, and fire and railroad stations.
(7) Locations of adjacent military and civil police patrols.
(8) Types of action to be taken and reports to be submitted.
(9) Signal communications.

CHAPTER 3
ROUTINE OPERATIONS

Section I. ENFORCEMENT

34. Introduction

The standing operating procedure that is issued by the provost marshal prescribes the methods of performance by military police in their enforcement of military orders and regulations. Routine enforcement activities are normally carried out by military police patrols and fixed posts.

35. Patrols

Military police patrols question personnel whose actions arouse suspicion, check the identification of all military personnel when so directed, apprehend offenders, and report offenses. They make appropriate on-the-spot corrections of minor violations. Patrols should pay particular attention to reported or potential trouble spots, check such places frequently in a businesslike manner to observe the conduct of service personnel, and where possible visit amusement places near closing time. They inspect off limits areas, and take appropriate action if military personnel are present.

36. Fixed Posts

Some military police enforcement operations require the establishment of fixed posts. Examples are posts that are established—

a. At the gate of a military installation to maintain visitor and vehicle control.

b. To prevent vandalism, pilferage, and sabotage.

c. To provide information and assistance.

37. Supervision of Patrols

a. Supervision of military police on patrol duty is conducted primarily to insure that patrols control all situations and complete effective action within the limits of their authority. Supervisors observe patrols at their places of duty and assist them in handling serious incidents when needed. Supervision of military police on duty insures uniform performance of duties in accordance with approved procedures, and promotes exemplary appearance and conduct. The patrol sergeant, or other supervisor, should correct any improper action of patrolmen under his supervision.

b. The supervisor observes the conduct of military personnel in a patrol area. Continued good order is a positive indication of the effectiveness of military police assigned to duty in that area.

38. Personnel Distribution

Selective enforcement is applied in planning the distribution of patrol personnel in order to obtain a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of personnel. A survey should be made of the conditions within a given area to establish the need for the enforcement, traffic control, investigation, and other activities required to prevent the commission of offenses. Maximum numbers of patrol per-

sonnel will be required during off-duty times of troops, such as evenings, weekends and holidays, and on paydays and days immediately following.

39. Reliefs

a. The continuous operation of a military police station requires the establishment of reliefs. The changing of reliefs provides an opportunity for increasing or decreasing the patrol strengths. These strength fluctuations are based on known requirements and selective enforcement with consideration given to peak periods of activity. For continuity of supervision, desk sergeants and duty officers may be scheduled for relief at hours different from those of patrols.

b. The tours of duty and the types of enforcement duties performed by individuals should be rotated to maintain peak efficiency, to provide on-the-job training, and to maintain morale.

40. Conduct of Military Personnel

Military police patrols enforce regulations governing the wearing of the uniform, conduct, and similar matters by closely observing military personnel and correcting deficiencies. If military personnel are stopped for minor violations, their authority to be in the area is first determined, and corrective action with regard to their dress or conduct is then taken. If deficiencies cannot be corrected on the spot, offenders are usually taken into custody. Action should be taken whenever possible, to prevent drunkenness or disorder. Protective custody may be necessary to prevent minor

offenders from committing or becoming the victims of additional offenses.

41. Off Limits Establishments and Areas

Military police patrols and supervisors inspect and keep under observation establishments and areas that have been placed off limits. They patrol to keep personnel from entering such places and localities. They inspect posted warning signs, where such signs have been authorized, to be sure they are legible. Military personnel who enter or who are present in off limits establishments and areas are apprehended. When frequent violations occur, supervisors should increase their inspections of such establishments and areas.

42. Trouble Spots

a. The number of offenses that are committed at trouble spots may be decreased by increasing the number of visits and inspections by patrols and supervisors and, in some cases, by establishing fixed posts at such places.

b. Supervisors should study and analyze the causes, number, and time of day of incidents. Reconnaissance data, military police records, and information available through local police channels should also be studied. Military policemen should be alert at all times to pass on to their supervisors pertinent information relative to the above.

43. Patrol Routes

a. A patrol usually performs its enforcement activities in an assigned area during a specific

period of time. The patrol routes should be so planned as to provide a systematic coverage of the area in accordance with the enforcement plan. These routes (and fixed posts) should provide the maximum amount of police service and utilize the minimum number of personnel.

b. For greater efficiency, a patrol should be able to cover an assigned route in approximately one hour. If additional enforcement is required, the patrol route may be shortened, an additional patrol may be assigned to the area, or an adjacent patrol may be assigned to overlap the route.

c. Patrol route layout for two foot patrols and two motor patrols in a built-up area of a city is illustrated in figure 4. The two foot patrols are assigned an enforcement mission within a motor patrol area in a business section adjacent to a railroad station. The second motor patrol is assigned a traffic control and enforcement mission along a main thoroughfare and in outlying areas.

d. Patrol missions are prepared by the operations section of the provost marshal office and include the area to be patrolled, the routes, and other pertinent instructions. The provost marshal or the officer in charge may issue detailed special orders for patrols.

e. Routes should be changed from time to time to prevent coverage from becoming routine. Changes may be directed by the provost marshal. If special orders are not violated, changes may be made on the initiative of patrolmen.

f. Patrol supervisors should be able to estimate the probable location of patrols at any time.

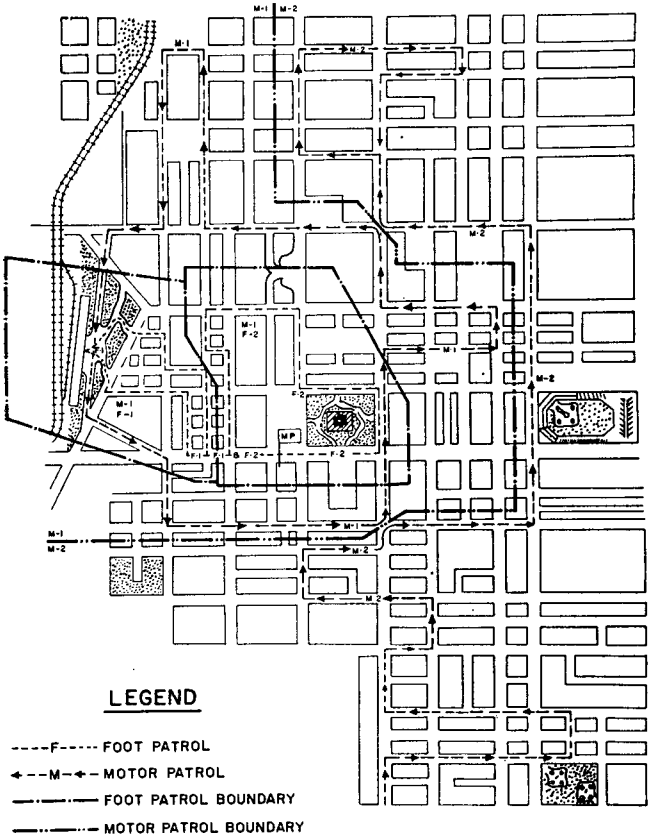

Figure 4. Foot and motor patrol route layout.

44. Foot Patrols

Foot patrols should return within a reasonable time to places where they have taken corrective action to observe the results of such action. Large area coverage can be combined with corrective

action by this method. In an area where more control is required, it may be advisable to assign shorter patrol routes. Specific locations in a patrol area may be designated as off limits, trouble spots or routine to indicate the type of enforcement required. Enforcement action by successive reliefs at potential trouble spots will help to prevent offenses. Military police should be acquainted with civil police operating in their area, and with any adjacent or overlapping military police patrols that may be available in emergencies.

45. Motor Patrols

Motor patrols are assigned, in accordance with the principle of selective enforcement, to areas that do not require the intensive police action of foot patrols. To assist foot patrols, motor patrols may be assigned routes that crisscross foot patrol routes. Motor patrol personnel may dismount from time to time to check selected places of entertainment and to observe the conduct of personnel. Patrol vehicles must be secured against loss or damage. If patrols are assigned traffic enforcement missions, they may proceed exclusively along routes where traffic enforcement is required, or they may crisscross main traffic thoroughfares and thus spread their activities over secondary roads.

46. Terminal Patrols

a. Terminal patrol operations should be under the general supervision of the duty officer of the military police station, and should be closely su-

pervised by a terminal patrol supervisor. Offenders taken into custody by terminal patrols should be processed through the military police station.

b. A large terminal may require several terminal patrols and an information center. The coverage of railroad stations, bus stations, ship piers, and commercial airports may be included in motor or foot patrol routes.

47. Train Patrols

Patrols that ride passenger trains should be supervised by the duty officer of the military police station. Standing operating procedures and briefings are used to develop a high level of performance. (For a detailed discussion, see SR 600–10–50 and TM 19–275.)

48. Vice Control

a. Vice control operations are conducted to suppress prostitution, gambling, and narcotic and liquor violations. In addition to enforcing off limits regulations, military police may report information on the prevalence of vice in their patrol areas. Normally, civil police are responsible for vice control outside military installations. Military police cooperate with civil police on vice control activities as directed by the military commander.

b. A vice squad may be organized in a theater of operations or in an occupied area to control one or more types of vice that may be particularly prevalent. It is a specialized organization that secures maximum benefit from the use of informants and prevents leaks of information on

vice control plans and operations. A military police criminal investigation detachment supplies the personnel for open as well as undercover activities. Raids require specially trained personnel to perform search and seizure.

49. Coordinating Patrol Activity

a. The officer in charge of the military police station, assisted by the desk sergeant, coordinates the patrol activities in the area. The primary and secondary missions and the priorities of effort for each mission as stated in the special orders for patrols and fixed posts should reflect the coordination. When a temporary change in a mission is made verbally, it should be noted in the desk blotter.

b. Enforcement activities are coordinated through radio and other means of communication. Patrol sergeants, using the patrols in their areas and any other patrols or reserves assigned to them, direct and coordinate the execution of enforcement missions. If two or more patrols are directed to operate together in a joint effort, the desk sergeant designates a leader for the operation.

50. Civil Police Cooperation

Joint operations with city and county police, railroad police, and other special police agencies are necessary, as each has authority over specific persons, places, and property. Military police patrolmen and supervisors must be familiar with joint operations agreements for providing assist-

ance to and receiving aid from civil law enforcement agencies with reference to the apprehension of military offenders and the surrender of military personnel to such agencies (AR 600–320).

51. Crime Prevention

a. A crime prevention program must be maintained on a continuing basis to be an effective aid in reducing the incidence of criminal acts. The broad aim of such a program must be the elimination of conditions which tend to induce or encourage the performance of criminal acts.

b. The prevention program planning must be flexible to meet changing conditions and must be coordinated with all agencies, military and civilian, who are concerned with its accomplishment. It should provide for—

(1) Survey procedures to determine areas wherein conditions exist which are conducive to criminal acts. Military police teams, specially trained in survey procedures, should be utilized wherever possible. Military police patrols, also, should be trained to recognize and report conditions conducive to criminal acts.

(2) Educational and publicity campaigns aimed at inadequate safeguards against theft and larceny, careless attitudes towards physical security, and improper attitudes toward moral responsibility.

(3) Review of enforcement measures to insure they are adequate and properly directed. This action should be concurrent

with the evaluation of surveys and other sources of information which delineate areas wherein criminal acts are most likely to occur.

(4) Coordination of responsibilities among agencies and persons best suited for their accomplishment. Such agencies and persons include, but are not limited to, legal officers, chaplains, public information officers, armed forces disciplinary control boards, unit commanders, special service officers, and civilian police.

Section II. TRAFFIC CONTROL

52. Introduction

a. Military police enforce military traffic regulations and control traffic circulation. Full-time traffic patrols may be assigned to traffic control duties, or foot and motor patrols may be assigned these duties in addition to other duties (FM 19–25).

b. The improper use of military vehicles includes speeding, reckless driving, drunken driving, carrying civilians without authority, overloading, and driving without being properly dispatched. When the offense is serious, the driver or the senior passenger, or both, may be apprehended and the vehicle impounded. When the offense is minor, military police secure the information necessary to prepare an incident report and permit the driver to proceed.

53. Reconnaissance

a. Military police traffic reconnaissance should be coordinated with the engineers and, if possible,

it is conducted jointly with engineer personnel. Road reconnaissance may be made for operations ranging from the one time escort of a small convoy to the continuous control of all traffic in an area. The condition of road surfaces, bridges, and defiles, and the volume of scheduled and nonscheduled traffic in the area of operations, must be known. If ground reconnaissance cannot be conducted, maps and aerial photographs may be used to determine probable ground conditions. Unit transportation or Army aircraft may be used for reconnaissance.

b. The officer in charge of the military police station coordinates and supervises the gathering of information on traffic conditions in the area. Reconnaissance by patrolmen or supervisors is accomplished in a systematic manner in order that information will be current, correct, and complete.

54. Alternate Routes

Supervisors are briefed on alternate and future plans. Supervisors, in turn, make plans for using alternate routes in the event that scheduled routes may be unusable.

55. Control Methods

a. Traffic is controlled by—

(1) Point control.
(2) Patrols.
(3) Escorts.

b. These traffic control methods are supplemented by using signs to the maximum and operating traffic information posts.

56. Point Control

a. Point control is used to control traffic at intersections of main roads, at defiles, or at other locations where streams of traffic conflict. Military police traffic control posts are given specific instructions concerning the degree of control to be exercised and the regulations to be enforced.

b. Emphasis in planning is placed upon controlling flow and preventing congestion. Traffic counts and speed studies are used to determine the need for control. Congestion may be prevented or eliminated by establishing traffic control posts along the perimeter of the congested area to direct traffic to alternate routes.

c. One military policeman can usually control traffic at an intersection. If more men are available, it is advisable to post another man at the side of the road to give information, to act as a witness, and to serve as a relief. Continuous point control requires two or more men. Additional personnel may be required at large or complex intersections, under adverse weather conditions, or to provide security of the traffic control post.

d. The supervisor makes certain that his men use hand and whistle signals correctly.

e. If there is an automatic signal, military police insure that the signal alternating system regulates the traffic flow properly. Any unnecessary congestion or irregularity caused by the signal is reported. If manual control of an automatic signal can be arranged, the control of traffic during peak periods may be improved.

f. Communication must be maintained between the military police station and all key traffic control posts in order that information and orders can be relayed quickly. Radio and telephone are the most desirable types of communication. Relay radios may be required.

g. For a defile or a long stretch of one-way road, a minimum of two traffic control posts, one at each end, with adequate communications, is required. Control by the flag system or by a timed system of flow will help to prevent congestion. Parking areas and turnarounds may be established at the entrance to defiles if rapid dispersion is required.

57. Traffic Patrols

Traffic patrols enforce traffic regulations, observe and report on traffic conditions, provide information, handle accidents, assist traffic control personnel at fixed posts, temporarily control traffic at intersections, and perform escort duty. Traffic patrols usually shuttle between traffic control posts and traffic information posts, thus providing reconnaissance and communication service.

58. Traffic Escorts

Traffic escorts are employed when it is necessary to insure priority travel for convoys over other traffic or to protect persons or supplies. The number of men required for escort duty is based upon the length and the authorized speed of the column. Two-way radio should be available to traffic escorts to facilitate the control of the con-

voy and to communicate with the military police station. Coordination and control can be improved if the officer in charge of the convoy rides with the military police escort commander.

59. Traffic Signs

Whenever possible, traffic signs should be used to indicate routes and dangerous points, and to direct or control traffic. Military police make and post temporary signs and route markings; the making and posting of permanent signs is an Engineer fuction. Close liaison should be established between the provost marshal and the Engineers to expedite the posting of required signs. Military police on patrol report the location of signs that should be repaired or control points that require signs. Scotchlite, luminous paint, or other appropriate material may be used for night illumination consistent with blackout regulations.

60. Traffic Information Posts

a. Traffic information posts, under the direction of noncommissioned officers, are usually established in conjunction with key traffic control posts. One or more information posts may be established in a traffic control area in addition to traffic control posts. The location of the information post should be clearly marked by signs on approach roads.

b. A traffic information post may be designated as the center of control for a given traffic operation.

c. An information post receives reports from traffic control posts and traffic patrols in the area on the movement of scheduled and nonscheduled traffic. This movement information, as well as the location of units and installations in the area, should be plotted on maps or overlays and entered in the information post log. Information from these records should be made available to convoy commanders.

Section III. APPREHENSION

61. Absentees

a. In addition to performing other enforcement duties, military police apprehend absentees. Apprehension of known absentees is based on information obtained from reports submitted by unit commanders. Further information may be developed by military police through investigation at the residence of an absentee, in the vicinity of his residence, or at other known places that he may visit. The families and friends of reported absentees should be contacted frequently. All contacts with civilians are made in a tactful manner. Personnel assigned to absentee apprehension duties should establish liaison with appropriate civil police agencies (AR 600–120).

b. Normally, specialized apprehension teams of two noncommissioned officers, well qualified to conduct investigations, to locate and apprehend absentees, and to cooperate with civil police, are detailed for investigation and apprehension duties. Apprehension teams should be provided with ap-

propriate orders, Government transportation or travel funds, and an approved itinerary. Where payment is authorized apprehension personnel must be prepared to furnish civil police with the proper voucher for reimbursement (AR 35–1570) when civil police assist in an apprehension or when they provide temporary custody for an apprehended absentee.

c. An apprehended absentee may be temporarily placed in a civil jail or similar civilian confinement facility, but he should be transferred to a military installation as soon as possible for further disposition.

62. Apprehension Plans

a. The standing operating procedure should prescribe, whenever possible, the techniques to be used by patrols in making an apprehension.

b. Apprehension plans should consider—

(1) Use of temporary road blocks and check points.

(2) Search of areas for suspects and witnesses.

(3) Pursuit of armed offenders.

(4) Apprehension of barricaded offenders.

(5) Apprehension of offenders at the scene of a crime.

c. Apprehension plans should be available to the desk sergeant in order that apprehension operations can begin as soon as information is received that requires the combined action of patrols. In appropriate situations, road block material should

be procured and the locations for use should be selected.

63. Action at the Scene

The military police should be prepared to take prompt coordinated action at the scene in the event of armed robberies, bank robberies, burglaries, and similar serious offenses. The standing operating procedure should prescribe the action that is required and should provide for the prompt utilization of reserves.

64. Cordon and Pursuit

a. Patrols converging on the scene of a crime may establish a hasty cordon. Reserve personnel, and temporary barricades and other devices are used by military police to complete the encirclement of the area. All personnel stationed along the cordon are assigned the mission of preventing the escape of fugitives and of preventing the entry of unauthorized persons. A separate force is normally used to complete the apprehension. All cordon personnel must be given a description of the persons, vehicles, or property sought.

b. If fugitives are known to be proceeding along a definite route or in a definite direction, check points and barricades should be established by military police to block their escape.

65. Area Search

If an offender has left the scene, an adequate number of military police teams should be detailed to conduct an area search to apprehend the fugi-

tive. An area search is conducted by assigning quadrants radiating from the scene. These teams, within their assigned quadrants, interview pedestrians, businessmen, and other persons to obtain pertinent data concerning the fugitive and his whereabouts.

66. Raids and Barricades

The apprehension of armed offenders in a building or behind a barricade requires carefully planned and rehearsed tactics by the apprehending force. Detailed flool plans of certain buildings, such as finance offices and post exchanges, and large-scale maps of areas surrounding such buildings should be readily available. In some situations, infantry tactics may be applicable. Chemical agents and armored vehicles may be used to subdue and apprehend armed and barricaded criminals (FM 19–20).

Section IV. INVESTIGATION

67. General

Military police investigate offenses, traffic accidents, and incidents involving military personnel. Where jurisdiction exists, similar investigations are conducted concerning civilians.

68. Minor Offenses and Incidents

a. Investigations of minor offenses and incidents, and nonfatal vehicle accidents, are usually limited to obtaining the essential facts such as who, what, where, when, how, and sometimes

why. The results of such investigations are usually submitted on standard reports forms, and may include attached statements of witnesses.

b. All military police should be trained and utilized to safeguard evidence and to investigate minor offenses and incidents. Military police criminal investigators may make investigations of minor offenses and incidents. They may take over these routine investigations and complete investigation reports from the information collected, thus permitting other personnel to continue on their missions.

69. Serious Offenses and Incidents

Military police criminal investigators are employed to investigate serious offenses and incidents, and usually handle all aspects of cases assigned to them. (For detailed discussion of criminal investigation, see SR 190–30–1, SR 190–30–5, and FM 19–20).

70. Lie Detection

Lie detector examiners and equipment are available on request within major commands to assist in the investigation of offenses. Lie detector examination of suspects, witnesses, and victims aids the investigator in determining persons who have knowledge of the offense under investigation and in the detection of deception in the course of an investigation (SR 190–30–10).

71. Criminal Investigation Laboratories

Military police criminal investigation laboratories are located in the continental United States

and in certain major overseas commands to assist in the investigation of offenses through the scientific analysis of physical evidence. Laboratory personnel may be made available at trials of offenders to provide expert testimony pertaining to the analysis made of evidentiary material (FM 19–20).

Section V. CIRCULATION CONTROL OF INDIVIDUALS

72. Introduction

a. The purpose of the control of the circulation of individuals is to facilitate or restrict movement, to protect government property, or to apprehend persons.

b. To facilitate circulation, military police should be stationed where they can direct persons requiring assistance. If circulation is to be restricted, the operation of check points as well as patrols may be required. In a theater of operations, check points may be used to control stragglers and refugees, and to apprehend fugitives, spies, or saboteurs. These restrictive operations permit the maximum number of authorized personnel to pass without endangering security.

c. To control circulation effectively, military police must accurately check identification or authorization documents.

d. For circulation control of individuals in theaters of operation see also chapter 5.

73. Establishing Identification

a. Identification Cards and Tags. All Department of the Army military personnel are required to carry DD Form 2A (Identification Card) at all times. In theaters of operation and in occupied areas, Department of the Army civilians and United States accredited personnel may carry DD Form 2A or more commonly DA Form 65 (Identification Card) (SR 600–210–20, SR 600–210–21, and SR 600–210–22). Metal identification tags may also be used for identification; however, identification by tags alone is inconclusive.

b. Military Police Action. Military police check descriptions in identification documents to establish the bearer as the authorized holder; they also note any time and locality limitations in passes, leave orders, or travel orders. Military personnel with improper identification are dealt with according to current standing operating procedure. When military jurisdiction over civilians does not exist; and a person not in uniform is believed to be a member of the armed forces, the military police request the civil police to make the initial check.

74. Military Personnel

a. Communities. The circulation of military personnel in communities is controlled primarily by military police on enforcement patrol duty. It is customary to check military personnel in uniform for passes after normal duty hours, or when their behavior is suspicious or contrary to regulations. In towns and cities, during normal

duty hours and especially in the early morning, the actions of soldiers or the condition of their clothing may indicate whether they are on leave, on duty, or absent without leave. Military personnel who are under the influence of liquor, who fight, who argue to a point where they bring discredit upon the military service, who are slovenly in appearance, or who frequent questionable places are treated as prescribed in the standing operating procedure. In some commands, military police may be instructed to check the passes of all military personnel encountered outside military installations during duty hours.

b. Military Installations. Gate posts are usually established and operated at entrances to military installations to control the circulation of personnel and vehicles. They are normally manned by personnel from the military police station. The primary responsibility of gate guards is to allow only authorized vehicles and personnel to enter and leave an installation; however, they may also provide general information and issue temporary passes to visitors. Within an installation, military police patrols and physical security guards may perform limited circulation control duties.

75. Stragglers

a. In maneuver areas and in combat zones, particularly in division zones of action, straggler posts, patrols, and collecting points are established to apprehend stragglers, to administer to their needs, and to return them to their units. Military police performing straggler control duty may be

assigned such additional duties as may be required. In corps, army, and communications zone areas, enforcement patrols normally check the authority of individuals to be in towns and cities.

b. Straggler posts and connecting patrols may be established—

(1) Along main supply routes.
(2) Along lateral routes of communication.
(3) Along alternate routes.
(4) In the vicinity of villages, towns, and cities.
(5) In the vicinity of units with special straggler problems.

c. A straggler post usually consists of one noncommissioned officer and four men who are stationed at a principal intersection or other location where stragglers may be expected. A straggler motor patrol, which may consist of two or more men, maintains liaison with appropriate straggler control posts of its unit and of adjacent units. Foot or motor patrols may be used to search areas where stragglers are likely to hide. A straggler collecting point is usually established near the military police unit headquarters. Stragglers are assembled at the collecting point for return to their units or for evacuation to medical installations.

76. Planning Check Points

a. The selection of check point site is governed by such factors as the class of roads, the road net, and the terrain. The site should provide for the parking of vehicles.

b. For two-way traffic, the barriers should be spaced about two hundred yards apart; the area between the barriers should be used to hold vehicles. A single barrier may be used to control two-way traffic at a permanent location, such as a border crossing point. Permanent check points are constructed by the engineers. Temporary barriers may be constructed of materials that are readily available, such as felled trees; piled dirt, sand, or rocks; or parked vehicles. A barrier should be lighted at night unless blackout conditions prevail. The lighting should permit military police to obtain a clear view of approaching persons and vehicles. Normally, a barrier that is less than three feet high should not be used.

c. Provision should be made for the use of firearms, signal communications, and transportation, as required. Radio or telephone communications should be established between check points and the military police station. Motor transportation should be provided for pursuing vehicles that may attempt to avoid the check points and for messenger service.

77. Check Point Operation

The first step in the establishment of a check point is to erect portable warning signs. The barriers may then be established. Generally, at least two men are stationed at each end of the checking area to control traffic. Parking and checking duties may be conducted by four or more men in the holding area between the halt points. Standard traffic control signals are used to warn and

halt approaching traffic. In approaching a halted vehicle believed to be carrying dangerous persons, one military policeman should approach the driver's side while the other military policeman covers his partner from the opposite side of the vehicle. If persons and vehicles are detained, they are moved to a holding area and placed under guard, or they are removed to the military police station.

Section VI. PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

78. Pilferage

a. The pilferage of government property adversely affects military operations by creating shortages. Pilferage may range from the stealing of candy bars to the stealing of the largest items that can be taken by organized offenders.

b. Maximum control is exercised and selective measures may be used to protect highly pilferable cargo; e. g., supplies that are in local demand on black markets or are immediately useful to individuals and their families. Food, medical supplies, automotive spare parts, POL, and clothing are common targets.

c. Pilferage is controlled by coordinating traffic enforcement, circulation control, and physical security measures. Pilferage may be prevented or supressed by—

(1) *Continuously observing loading and unloading of supplies.* Pilferage occurs most frequently where supplies are loaded or

unloaded. During unloading from ships, railroad cars, or trucks to other carriers or to storage, cargo handlers (military or civilian) may attempt to pilfer case lots or the contents of broken cases.

(2) *Guarding stored supplies.* Storage areas, fences, and walls should be checked frequently by foot or motor patrols.

(3) *Controlling circulation of individuals and vehicles in warehouses and depot areas.* Circulation control measures, including the use of gate guards and restricted areas, reduce opportunities for contact between unauthorized persons and personnel engaged in handling or protecting supplies.

(4) *Searching personnel who handle supplies.* Military police may search persons and their vehicles on army installations provided the installation commander approves such search and the persons concerned have been advised in advance that consent to search is a condition precedent to entry upon the installation. Periodic searches usually deter pilferers. Search personnel should be briefed on the methods of systematically searching persons and vehicles. They should also be briefed on the limitations of their authority, and on the techniques of courtesy and tact. Close supervision of search operations is required.

(5) *Using military police patrols, sentry dogs, and physical security safeguards.* Fences, walls, protective lighting, locks, and other physical security safeguards should be installed to decrease the need for military police and guard personnel. (For additional references concerning the physical security of military and industrial installations, see SR 380–405–5, SR 380–405–6, and FM 19–30.

79. Convoy Protection

Pilferers may steal loaded vehicles or gain access to cargo spaces and unload supplies while vehicles are parked or moving. Motor convoys carrying highly pilferable military supplies should be guarded to prevent pilferage in transit. Security must be maintained when vehicles are halted for rest stops or refueling. Trucks that drop out of convoy movements should be guarded. In areas where organized armed pilferers and guerillas may attack convoys, heavily armed guards should escort shipments.

80. Depot Protection

To prevent pilferage at depots, physical security safeguards should be used to the maximum and an adequate guard system employed. Depots should be placed off limits to unauthorized personnel and all entrances should be controlled. Continuous observation should be used to detect pilferage.

81. Port Areas

a. Port operations are characterized by the extensive transferring of cargo among ships, railroad cars, trucks, and depots.

b. Observation of supply handling should start in the holds of ships and in loaded freight cars and trucks and continue until the cargoes are stored in depot areas, or until they are placed in sealed railroad cars or trucks and are moved out of port areas. Extra precautions should be taken when highly pilferable cargo is handled. Port personnel can furnish detailed information on types of supplies and work schedules.

c. Personnel working on a ship should be restricted to the immediate area to prevent them from hiding pilfered articles and from aiding pilferers on other ships. Frequent checks should be made of possible hiding places near work areas.

d. Barrier fences or walls around port areas will delay unauthorized entry.

82. Military Installations

Government property at a military installation is guarded against pilferage, as well as vandalism and fire, by military police patrols, interior guards, unit personnel on duty, and civilian security guards.

Section VII. PROTECTION OF PERSONS

83. Introduction

Military police may be assigned to guard and protect military and civilian personnel including

their families and associates. This protection may be extended, on the authority of military commanders, to dignitaries, witnesses, or other persons. Special bodyguards and foot and motor patrols may be used. To gain the greatest benefit from the available military police force, protection should be coordinated with enforcement and circulation control measures.

84. Important Persons

a. Military police are frequently used as guards or escorts for important military or civil officials of the United States or allied powers. At times military police assist the Secret Service in providing security for the President of the United States and members of his family. When this occurs close coordination with the Secret Service is required. Military police who are assigned to these duties are selected on the basis of their appearance, alertness, and intelligence, as well as their ability to act quickly and correctly in unforeseen circumstances.

b. Elaborate precautions may be required to protect important persons from security hazards; delay in movement; and possible injury by the enemy hostile individuals, or criminals. No risks are taken with the safety and well-being of important persons.

c. A personal security guard mission may require a single bodyguard, a security guard unit, or a unit escort. The mission may include direct or indirect protection or escort duty. Direct protection is open and obvious; indirect protection is

generally a surveillance measure. The security guard unit may operate as an interior guard and may consist of one or more men stationed at fixed posts.

d. When a unit safeguards an important person in a given area, he is permitted to circulate at will within well-defined limits, such as his quarters or headquarters. If the person leaves the prescribed limits at any time, he should be accompanied by bodyguards, and advised as to restricted areas and dangerous places, persons, or conditions.

e. Military police must know the identity of each individual in the party of a protected official. The attitude of the protected official toward possible restrictions must be estimated by the military police supervisor.

f. The military police supervisor insures that the guards comply with every detail of their instructions. Restrictions on the circulation of individuals should be strictly enforced. Before any person is allowed to approach the important person or his effects he is checked carefully for identification and the authority for his presence is established.

g. Military police are stationed so that they can observe everyone and everything in the immediate vicinity of the person or effect being guarded. They investigate unusual or suspicious actions tactfully and promptly. Military police place themselves between the important person and any individual acting suspiciously. They precede the person being protected into buildings,

crowded areas, or dangerous places, and also flank and follow him.

h. When an important person ignores the measures that have been taken for his protection, military police continue to perform their duties as directed. When appropriate, they offer suggestions tactfully. Enforcement power over the security of an important person is exercised by the chief of the escort or guard only, and then with caution and diplomacy. Any violation of orders, rules, or safe practices by any member of the party of the important person is brought to the attention of the chief of the escort or guard.

85. Bodyguards

Bodyguards must exercise constant vigilance over an important person, remain at all times at a very short distance from him and afford him constant protection. Bodyguards should always be armed, be experts in the use of their weapons, know the fundamentals of judo, and be well-briefed as to the schedule of the person being protected. Detailed plans for the employment of military police bodyguards provide for all foreseeable contingencies.

86. Travel Security

a. General. An important person may be more subject to danger while enroute than in a static situation. Important factors in planning include the weather forecast, the terrain, and the proximity to enemy lines or to unfriendly persons.

b. Orders. The orders should designate the military police who are to travel with the impor-

tant person; coordinate the time of arrival and departure of the party, state the mode of travel, describe the routes to be followed, give the necessary traffic clearances, and establish zones of responsibility for commanders concerned. When necessary, the orders should provide for alternate routes and possible changes in schedule.

c. Release of Information. Information pertaining to the travel of a person under police protection may be classified in accordance with AR 380–5. Sufficient time is allowed for the dissemination of travel information in order to permit suitable security measures to be taken.

d. Conflicting Jurisdiction. When persons under police protection are enroute from one command to another, or between echelons within a command, or when they are with protected dignitaries, there may be conflicts of authority and jurisdiction. Such situations must not be permitted to interfere with continuity of security. Liaison is maintained with other security and intelligence agencies within as well as between commands, and with civil law enforcement agencies in order to coordinate activities.

87. Motor Escorts

A motor escort for a person under military police protection does not necessarily have priority over other traffic. Unless granted prior clearance, an escorted column is subject to the traffic orders in effect in an area under military police control, and to the direction of traffic control personnel.

Section VIII. CONFINEMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS

88. Installation Confinement Facilities

a. Confinement officers appointed by installation commanders operate installation confinement facilities for military prisoners. Installation confinement facilities are operated in accordance with the provisions of AR 210–188, AR 600–330, SR 210–185–15, SR 210–188–1, and SR 600–330–1. They may be designated as—

(1) Guardhouses or stockades.

(2) Hospital prison wards.

b. The provost marshal exercises staff supervision over installation confinement facilities. He may also exercise operational control of these facilities when directed by the installation commander.

89. Custodial Personnel

a. The confinement officer is normally assisted by a provost sergeant.

b. Supply, food service, and disciplinary guard personnel are assigned as required.

90. Disciplinary Barracks

The Provost Marshal General exercises staff supervision over the operation of the United States Disciplinary Barracks and its branches within the United States (AR 210–185, SR 210–185–1, and SR 210–185–15).

91. Rehabilitation Training Centers

Rehabilitation training centers or similar type facilities are operated in certain continental

United States army areas and major oversea commands for the purpose of training military prisoners for restoration to duty. The Provost Marshal General exercises staff supervision over these centers.

92. Military Execution

The procedure to be followed in conducting military executions are discussed in DA Pam 27–4.

CHAPTER 4

OTHER MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS

Section I. SPECIAL EVENTS

93. Assemblies

a. General. Peaceful assemblies and ceremonies include reviews and parades, inspections by senior commanders, speeches by civilian or military dignitaries, displays of military equipment, and sporting events. Military police are posted where they are most likely to be needed. Requirements should be determined and provisions made prior to an event for a mobile reserve, adequate communications and transportation, traffic escorts, and military police criminal investigators.

b. Civil Police. Liaison and coordination are maintained with local civil police for control of large numbers of civilians.

c. Parking Control. Parking should be controlled by a separate detail of military police. The size of the parking area, the number of vehicles anticipated, the available entrances and exits, the road net surrounding the area, and similar factors should be considered in the parking plan.

d. Information for Planning. Advance information regarding scheduled events should include—

(1) Place of event.

(2) Duration of event.

(3) Estimated number of persons attending.
(4) Any unruly elements expected.
(5) Whether there may be blocking of fire exists or insufficient seating.
(6) Estimated increase in vehicular traffic.
(7) Points where traffic control may have to be exercised.
(8) Places where vehicles can be parked or turned around.
(9) Estimates of any unusual traffic conditions that may require—
  (*a*) Rerouting of normal traffic.
  (*b*) One-way streets.
  (*c*) Temporary parking lots.
  (*d*) Special signs and barricades.
  (*e*) Passage of emergency and other vehicles.
(10) Coordination required with civil police.
(11) Location of nearest emergency medical facility.

94. Parades

a. The general information required for planning the handling of an assembly is equally applicable to a parade. Copies of the parade order should be distributed to all military police supervisors of parade details.

b. Parade units normally assemble near the starting point prior to the time of the parade. The movement of troops from their unit areas may require special traffic control measures along their routes of march. The time length and road space of each unit column must be known in or-

der to effect an orderly assembly. Military police may clear the assembly area of vehicles prior to the assembly phase, and may assist troop commanders in guiding troop units to assigned positions. Patrols may guard government property and personal effects left in the assembly area. Military police radio communications may be used as a temporary command net by the parade commander to coordinate the assembly of parade units, and to receive reports of their arrival and readiness. During the parade, transportation for the troops may be escorted from the assembly area to the dispersal area.

c. Military police may be required to protect military and civilian dignitaries attending the parade and to escort their vehicles to and from the reviewing stand. (See also pars. 83–87.)

d. Traffic control measures must provide for the safe and quick movement of parade units from the dispersal area to their unit areas.

Section II. CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND EMERGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

95. Civil Disturbances

Military police have no authority to quell a civil disturbance except when specifically ordered by competent authority. Where military personnel and civilians are involved in a disturbance, military police normally only have authority over per-

sons who are subject to military law. When Federal troops have been ordered by the President to quell a disturbance, military police may perform their normal functions in support of troops ordered into an area. Military police may control circulation, engage in enforcement patrol activity, control traffic, operate a military police communications net, keep adequate reserves to quell affrays and disorders, prevent looting, and protect property (AR 500–50 and FM 19–15).

96. Disasters

Standing operating procedures or alert plans should prescribe the duties of military police in major disasters or catastrophes caused by fires, floods, cyclones, hurricanes, air raids, or similar happenings. The duties may include controlling traffic, controlling the circulation of individuals, evacuating personnel, preventing looting, protecting government property and supplies, and administering first aid (AR 500–60, AR 500–70, and SR 500–60–5).

97. Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare

Normal military police operations continue under conditions of chemical, biological, or radiological attack. Plans must include measures to prevent panic, restore order, aid the injured, and isolate contaminated areas. When duty in contaminated areas is required, supervisors should make certain that military police are equipped with adequate protective equipment.

98. Minor Emergencies

Military police may assist in minor emergencies that result in damage to property. For example, when a fire occurs in an area under military jurisdiction, military police provide assistance at the scene by protecting life and property, controlling traffic, controlling the circulation of individuals, and taking any other action necessary for the maintenance of order. Military police do not fight a fire after the arrival of the regularly detailed fire fighters, except when their assistance is requested by the fire marshal. In other types of minor emergencies, military police are usually primarily concerned with the control of traffic and the circulation of individuals.

Section III. RAILWAY AND HARBOR SECURITY

99. Railway Security

a. Military police assigned to railway security duties are organized in railway security units. Because of the variations in freight and passenger movements at depots or ports, the commander of a military police railway security unit must be prepared to shift personnel from one location to another. Military police railway security supervisors maintain liaison with civilian railway police, and with consignors and consignees.

b. Military police prevent and investigate pilferage, inspect and supervise the entry and exit of freight from other countries and zones of occupation, and observe and report upon the operations of civilian railway police relative to United States

military supplies entrusted to their protection. In the course of their duties, military police may check the identification of Armed Forces personnel, allied personnel, and civilians.

c. Military police on railway security duty should take no action that will interfere with the operation of a railroad.

100. Identification

Military personnel on railway security duty should be provided with special identification. Civilian railway employees should also be provided with identification to facilitate circulation control at railroad facilities.

101. Train Guards

a. The responsibility of military police train guards begins after the supplies have been loaded, properly documented, sealed, and accepted from Transportation Corps or other authorized personnel. Their responsibility ends when the supplies have been receipted by the consignee. Train guards should inspect the condition of railway cars. They should make certain that each car is in good condition and has no holes or loose boards, that the doors are properly secured, and that numbered seals are affixed. They should record the numbers of the seals, together with the train number, in the guard trip report. The condition of a seal provides an immediate check as to whether a car door was tampered with.

b. When the train is under way, the train guards should prevent unauthorized persons from

boarding the train and removing supplies. At each halt, they should dismount, patrol the sides of the train, and check seals and doors for evidence of tampering.

c. The senior military policeman acts as train guard commander, inspects all cars, and notes deficiencies in the guard trip report. Guards should be posted on all loaded cars that are left behind because of mechanical failure. He reports to his commander when pilferage, damage, or sabotage has occurred or been attempted.

d. The block system of employing train guards is preferable to the system whereby guards escort cargo to the final destination. Under the block system, guards escort cargo only part of the way, preferably to a railway division or a transshipping point. They are then relieved by other train guards. The block system permits guards to return to their base station regularly and rapidly and permits additional guards to be supplied when a train is re-formed or split.

102. Railway Yard Patrols

a. Security requirements are based on the number of through and storage tracks, the loaded cars "set-out" in the yard, the location and condition of cars, the types of supplies, and the opportunities for pilferage. Foot or motor patrols and fixed posts are employed in accordance with these requirements. Physical security safeguards should be used whenever possible to economize on personnel.

b. Railway yard guards apprehend trespassers, assist train guards, and protect loaded cars from pilferage. They must be especially alert to prevent particularly desirable types of supplies from being placed in areas and on tracks that are easily accessible to pilferers. In an oversea area, fifty loaded cars are normally the maximum that can be guarded efficiently by a two-man foot patrol.

103. Supervisors

Railway security supervisors should check yard and train guards for uniforms, weapons, ammunition, rations, and knowledge of orders. They should verify, in accordance with the standing operating procedure, the correctness of the guard trip report; dispose of recovered property; report serious incidents; and meet all arriving and departing trains carrying train guards.

104. Harbor Patrols

a. Military police harbor patrols may be established in an oversea area for policing the water areas and waterways adjacent to a military installation. This function, however, is normally performed by Navy or Coast Guard units, if present. Military police harbor patrol operations must be coordinated with other port security operations.

b. Harbor patrols are concerned primarily with the enforcement of those port regulations that pertain to military police operations. Patrols may control the movement of surface craft, and their passengers, complements, and cargoes, into, within, and from clearly defined areas of jurisdiction.

c. The port military police station should direct the activities of the water and land patrols within its area of responsibility. The operations of harbor patrols should be closely coordinated with the operations of motor and foot patrols. The desk sergeant should dispatch boats on normal patrols, special details, and emergency missions. Two-way radio communications should be maintained. A charge of quarters and reserve crews with their patrol boats should be on duty at the boathouse at all times.

d. Offenders should be processed through the port military police station.

Section IV. JOINT POLICE OPERATIONS

105. General

In continental army areas and in major oversea commands, military police may participate in joint patrol operations with Navy and Air Force personnel. In oversea areas, military police may participate in customs, frontier, and international military police operations.

106 Armed Services Police Detachments

a. Metropolitan areas in the United States may be policed by armed services police detachments. In oversea commands, similar joint service police operations may be conducted.

b. Policies for a joint armed services police operation are established by agreement of the commanders of the participating services. The joint agreement usually provides for personnel,

equipment, and administrative support by the services concerned.

c. Command of an armed services police detachment is normally rotated periodically among the participating services.

107. International Patrols

a. In an occupied area or in an allied country, military police may participate with military police of other nations in a combined international patrol. Each patrol may consist of personnel from each of the nations participating. The patrols, either mounted or on foot, usually operate from a central combined station.

b. In international patrol work, military police supervisors must be alert to differences in languages or police procedures.

c. The uniform is usually that of the nation of the individual patrolman.

d. The special patrol orders for the members of the international patrol may be those of each nation, or a unified set of orders may be issued.

e. Inspections of patrol personnel of each nation may be made by officers of that nation, or an agreement may be made for an officer of each nation to inspect the entire patrol in turn.

108. Customs and Frontier Control

a. In an occupied area, military police may engage in customs inspection and frontier patrol in order to detect or to prevent unauthorized movements of commodities and persons across international and zonal boundaries. In allied terri-

tory, similar operations may be authorized in order to assist, or to maintain liaison with, customs and immigration services of the allied nation.

b. Military police may be organized into special military police customs or border guard units. They maintain liaison and coordinate with appropriate United States, allied, and local customs and frontier control agencies.

c. Military police, including criminal investigators, on customs and frontier duty work in close cooperation with counterintelligence personnel. The investigation of violations of customs regulations is normally a responsibility of military police criminal investigators. Violations should be reported to the responsible provost marshal.

d. Military police customs personnel may be teamed with military police of allied nations for inspecting allied personnel. Through interallied agreements, they may be authorized to search allied personnel.

e. Military police on customs duty may supervise the inspection by competent local civilian authorities of occupation personnel entering or leaving occupied territory. They may also observe and report deficiencies in the local civil enforcement of custom laws and regulations. Military police should have exclusive authority to apprehend and detain personnel of the occupation forces for the following offenses:

(1) Avoiding customs inspections.
(2) Failure to make declarations required by law.
(3) Making false declarations.

(4) Concealment of property or goods from customs inspectors.

(5) Entering or leaving occupied territory illegally.

f. Military police on customs duty may be employed to prevent or suppress smuggling or illegal shipments of sensitive or restricted commodities. Inspections are made for faulty or fraudulent documentation, improper classification or description of goods, and similar matters.

g. When illegally possessed or classified material is uncovered during a customs inspection, the violator must be apprehended and the material taken in to the custody of the military policeman on customs duty who safeguards it until it can be turned over to his immediate superior. The apprehending military policeman should list the seized documents, items, or funds (SR 190–70–5). War trophies are disposed of in accordance with SR 550–25–1.

109. Auxiliary Military Police

a. In an oversea area, auxiliary military police or security guard units may be formed from local inhabitants, cobelligerent troops, or displaced persons to perform physical security missions. These units may be placed under the control of military police supervisors to guard troop and supply installations, hospitals, army exchanges, and other places.

b. An auxiliary security guard is usually organized and armed to operate like a main guard. Although auxiliary security guards are not given police jurisdiction over personnel of the United

States and allied armed forces, they should be authorized to report violations by members of such forces to the military police. They should, however, have the usual powers of sentries over persons.

Section V. PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

110. Evacuation of Prisoners of War

Prisoners of war are delivered to division military police at division prisoner-of-war collecting points. Military police escort guard companies evacuate prisoners of war from division prisoner-of-war collecting points to army cages. Military police escort guard companies from the communications zone evacuate prisoners of war from army cages to the rear. Corps is not normally in the chain of evacuation unless operating as a separate corps. However, when prisoners of war are selected for intelligence interrogation at corps level, they will be evacuated from the division collecting point by corps military police (FM 19–40).

111. Custody of Prisoners of War

Division and army military police units handle prisoners of war at collecting points and cages respectively. Military police guard companies operate prisoner-of-war camps in the communications zone and in the zone of the interior. In a theater of operations, allied troops may be employed to augment the guard force and to pro-

vide personnel who are familiar with the language and customs of prisoners of war.

112. Processing of Prisoners of War

Military police prisoner-of-war processing companies normally operate in the communications zone (FM 19–40).

113. Hospitalization of Prisoners of War

Prisoners of war are hospitalized in separate wards in army hospitals and in separate prisoner-of-war hospitals. Military police guard detachments guard and administer prisoners of war at such facilities.

114. Civilian Internees

Responsibility for the custody, processing, and evacuation to internment camps of civilian internees may be assigned to military police. The treatment of civilian internees should be similar to that given prisoners of war (FM 19–40).

115. Coordination

Interrogation of prisoners of war is a function of the intelligence officer. Prisoners of war are made available to authorized intelligence personnel for questioning upon request. Suspected enemy agents will be brought to the attention of Counter Intelligence Corps personnel. Documents and enemy materiel seized from prisoners of war will be brought to the attention of the intelligence officer. Matters pertaining to displaced persons, refugees and evacuees are coordinated with the Civil Affairs/Military Government officer.

Section VI. MARSHALLING

116. General

Military police assigned to duty in a marshalling area are usually concerned with traffic control, enforcement, circulation control, and information duties. Military police assigned to an amphibious or airborne force normally do not participate in military police marshalling operations, however, there are times when their use is made mandatory.

117. Traffic Control

a. Military police control traffic to, within, and from a marshalling area. Combat and combat support units are moved to and from a marshalling area in accordance with rigid schedules. Military police control the movements by escorting columns and by exercising point control where needed.

b. Traffic control posts are established to assist in the control of scheduled movements and to prevent interference by nonscheduled military traffic or by civilian traffic. Directional signs are posted along the routes.

c. Communications between columns, between traffic control posts, and between the marshalling area and the embarkation point, should be maintained by radio, messenger, and telephone.

d. After unit columns have cleared a marshalling area, military police may be directed to inspect unit bivouac areas thoroughly for stragglers.

e. Military police direct each serial or unit column arriving at an embarkation point to its assigned area in order that the men and equipment designated for a specific ship will be in a given location. Movements from assigned areas to loading points within an embarkation area may be controlled by military police escorts and by traffic control posts at critical points.

118. Enforcement

The commanding officers of subdivisions of the marshalling area enforce the orders and directives of the marshalling area commander in their respective areas with regard to such matters as blackout, speed, restricted areas, and off limits. Enforcement may be implemented by military police patrols.

119. Circulation Control and Security

Military police may assist in maintaining marshalling area security by controlling the circulation of individuals in or near the restricted area to prevent unauthorized entrance or exit; controlling the entrances to restricted areas; checking persons entering or leaving the area for unauthorized possession of Government property; reporting physical security violations; and, when directed by the area commander, guarding supplies. The security of the equipment of a combat unit in a marshalling area is the responsibility of the commander of the unit.

120. Information

Information centers may be established to assist military personnel. In addition, military police patrols must be ready to direct authorized personnel to sources of information. Military police should be supplied with pertinent maps, overlays, station lists, unit area assignment lists, and other essential information.

CHAPTER 5

THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

Section I. COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

121. Introduction

a. Military police operations in the communications zone are affected by the presence of allied troops, the increased opportunities for illegal activities, the necessity for handling large numbers of prisoners of war, the possibility of guerilla and other types of enemy attack, and similar factors.

b. There is a continuous need for protection of personnel, equipment, headquarters, and troop areas from surprise attack, sabotage, and subversive activities. Military police supervisors conduct frequent inspections to insure compliance with security directives and regulations.

c. Military police provide police services along main supply routes, in cities and towns, on military railways, and at military installations. Military police are kept in a state of readiness to suppress civil disturbances; they may also assist in the local defense of installations and the suppression of guerillas and infiltrators. Military police disciplinary guards handle the confinement and rehabilitation of military prisoners. Military police guard and escort guard units handle prisoners of war.

122. Traffic Control

Maximum emphasis is placed upon the uninterrupted forward movement of men and supplies to the combat zone. Traffic control methods and procedures used in the communications zone are similar to those used in continental army areas (FM 19–25).

a. Military Traffic. Military police units within their assigned areas normally control or escort columns of military vehicles. At boundaries, and by prior arrangement, adjacent military police units continue the traffic control operation until the vehicle movements are completed. Road reconnaissance, route signs, and signal communications are used to the maximum. Additional relays or more powerful radio equipment may be required for communications over extended distances. Reliable civil police may assist military police.

b. Civilian Traffic. Policies for the control of civilian traffic may vary from a policy of no restriction to a policy of severe restriction; for example, civilians may be prohibited from using a main supply route.

c. Control Routes. Dispatch or reserved routes may be established to speed the forward movement of supplies and personnel (FM 25–10). There may be a one-way route for vehicles moving forward and a similar route for vehicles returning to the rear. Special problems of traffic control and enforcement may arise. Congestion may develop in the vicinity of bridges because of the convergence of routes. Refugees may drift

to control routes in an effort to obtain transportation to rear areas. Control route operations may include the following:

(1) Operating highway motor patrols.
(2) Establishing point control.
(3) Providing escorts for convoys.
(4) Operating information posts.
(5) Route signing.
(6) Establishing transient parking areas.
(7) Obtaining information relative to the condition of roads and bridges.
(8) Establishing signal communications.
(9) Handling accidents.
(10) Providing first aid.
(11) Securing ambulance service.
(12) Arranging for vehicle maintenance and wrecker service.

123. Circulation Control of Individuals

a. Military Personnel.

(1) Military police must be prepared to control the circulation of communication zone troops; troops staged in, in transit through, or on leave in the communications zone; personnel of the other services; and occasionally troops of allied nations.

(2) Military police should be familiar with current identification and authorization procedures. A commander may require that all military personnel assigned to his command carry special identification. Other personnel must then possess leave

or travel orders that authorize them to be in that area. In addition to enforcing off limits and curfew regulations, military police enforce regulations governing fraternization, bartering, and currency exchange.

(3) Check points are usually established at road intersections or other locations through which military personnel must pass. Whenever possible, all persons passing check points are checked. When circulation is heavy, spot checks may be made.

(4) All military personnel may be thoroughly checked for identification and for authorization to be in an area. The area commander may require that all military personnel be present for a troop muster at a given time and that military police concurrently check all military personnel outside the places specified for the muster.

b. Civilians With the Armed Forces. Technical observers, Government employees, newspaper correspondents, radio news commentators, photographers, and personnel of the American National Red Cross and other recognized morale and welfare agencies may be attached to or may accompany the Armed Forces. Distinctive uniforms or brassards are worn by these persons. All of these civilians carry identification documents that are subject to inspection by military police.

c. Local Inhabitants. The circulation of the inhabitants in the communications zone may be controlled by military police in cooperation with military government. Military police should particularly observe the activities of persons, such as peddlers, who may create security or enforcement problems. When authorized, vehicles and carrying containers may be searched periodically for contraband and black-market articles.

d. Refugees.

(1) Mass movements of civilian refugees from the combat zone or within the communications zone, should be made under the supervision of CA/MG personnel. Military police may be utilized to assist in the control of such movements.

(2) Refugees may first be directed to assemble in designated evacuation centers on or near designated routes to the rear; there they may be furnished food, clothing, and medical attention. Local civilian authorities and welfare agencies should be used to assist in the care and evacuation of refugees. Local supplies and transportation should be used to the fullest extent. From evacuation centers, refugees are normally moved in small groups to the rear to designated evacuation areas.

(3) A mass evacuation may enable enemy agents to pose as refugees. Rumors, misleading information, and false orders spread by these agents may destroy the

orderly process of evacuation, cause refugees to block roads, and otherwise confuse military operations. Counterintelligence personnel are usually assigned to support refugee operations for the purpose of apprehending enemy agents. Military police work closely with CA/MG and counterintelligence personnel in effecting apprehensions, searches, and seizures (FM 27–5 and FM 27–10).

124. Physical Security

a. General. Ports, railroads, and depots are used to the maximum capacity in the communications zone. Internal physical security measures are required to prevent pilferage at these facilities because of the large volume of supplies in transit or storage, the transportation problem, the use of native labor, substandard physical security safeguards, and the operation of black markets.

b. Military Police Mission. Regardless of their primary mission, military police have the additional mission of protecting military supplies. For example, military police patrols whose primary mission is to control the circulation of personnel should be alert to detect any unauthorized use, sale, or barter of government supplies.

c. Ports and Depots. Emphasis must be placed on circulation control at ports and depots, because of the large volume of supplies, the lack of proper storage facilities, and the diverse groups of civilian and military personnel engaged in supply operations. Motor patrols may be used to cover

wide areas and to spot check lightly guarded installations. Fixed posts and patrols should be used to control circulation and to guard stockpiles of critical supplies.

d. Ships. Military police may be used as gangway guards to control personnel boarding or leaving moored ships. Fixed posts or roving foot patrols, aboard ships or dockside, may be used to prevent or suppress the theft of ship supplies or cargoes and to prevent sabotage. Harbor patrols may assist in establishing the all-round security of ships.

e. Lines of Communications. Military police may be assigned the mission of protecting highways, ralways, or pipelines against guerilla or partisan attack, or any other action that might render lines of communications ineffective or unusable. The protection of coastal waterways and navigable streams is usually a Navy or Coast Guard responsibility. The protection of airways is an Air Force responsibility.

125. Local Defense Operations

a. Rear Area or Perimeter. When a military police unit is in bivouac or is assigned a rear area defense mission, military police supervisors must be thoroughly familiar with the defense plan. Preparations should be made for defense against ground, air, chemical, biological, and radiological attack. Infantry tactics are employed. In the defense, the military police unit is so deployed that it will be able to stop an enemy attack from any direction. Patrols, sentinels, observa-

tion posts, listening posts, and outposts are used to establish early contact with hostile troops, to give warning, and to delay the enemy (FM 7–20, FM 100–5, and FM 100–10).

b. Against Guerillas and Infiltrators. After the withdrawal of the enemy forces from an area, there may be an increase of guerilla, partisan, or infiltrator activity. Such activity may be initiated by a minority not strong enough to send a fully equipped and organized force into the field. Military police should be prepared to fight small groups of guerillas or partisans and to apprehend guerilla leaders in order to discourage further guerilla activity (FM 31–15 and FM 31–20).

c. Against Airborne Attack. Airborne troops may be used by the enemy to paralyze communications, disrupt traffic, seize bridges and defiles, destroy supplies, and direct partisan or guerilla activities. Local defense plans should provide for maximum coordinated firepower and an immediate counterattack to destroy the airborne force while it is still disorganized. Provision should be made for an all-round defense, a mobile reserve, alternate positions, overlapping fields of fire, and camouflage of positions. Defense and maneuver plans must be coordinated to prevent friendly troops firing at each other (FM 31–15).

126. Prisoners of War

For a detailed discussion of handling prisoners of war in the communications zone, see FM 19–40, and paragraphs 110 through 115.

Section II. COMBAT ZONE

127. Introduction

a. Army, corps, and division military police units are organized, equipped, and trained to give combat service support to tactical units. Traffic control, circulation control, and handling prisoners of war are primary military police duties in the combat zone.

b. Military police units must be ready to perform infantry missions. These missions may require the use of infantry attack or defense tactics to protect positions, installations, or command posts; to suppress guerilla forces; and to resist enemy airborne or amphibious attacks.

128. Traffic Control

a. The control of traffic in the combat zone is affected by direct enemy action, poorly constructed or badly damaged roads, improvised or temporary bridges, blackout driving, long hours of duty, necessity for providing for personal security, and similar factors.

b. The area traffic control system is generally used in the combat zone. If a road is damaged by enemy fire or inclement weather, traffic control personnel may be required to reroute traffic to alternate routes.

c. Main supply and alternate routes should be patrolled aggressively to discourage small bands of guerillas from ambushing vehicles. When the presence of guerillas is reported, military police

may set up road blocks, may group vehicles traveling in the same direction for mutual protection before allowing them to proceed, and may use armored vehicles to escort convoys. If guerillas block a road, military police may reroute traffic until the affected area is cleared.

d. Military police may be used in some tactical situations to direct personnel or units to command posts, bivouac areas, assembly areas, or combat positions. On beachheads, they may direct troops to the beach exit roads and may provide strip maps to indicate march routes assigned to units.

e. A traffic control post in the combat zone should be manned with sufficient personnel, and supplied with enough transportation and communications equipment, to permit continuous effective operations. When communications equipment is not furnished, or becomes inoperative, control post personnel should know the location of the nearest unit where facilities are available for communication with their military police station.

f. At the scene of a traffic accident, military police should take immediate action to restore the flow of essential traffic, to provide first aid, and to investigate the incident. Although the enforcement of safety regulations and the prevention of accidents may not be given the same priority in the combat zone as in the zone of the interior, military police should take action to prevent personnel from operating vehicles in such a manner as to create traffic hazards (FM 19–25).

g. The enforcement of blackout or dimout regulations may require the operation of check points.

h. Detailed instructions should be issued to all traffic control personnel by supervisors, to include—

(1) A summary of the combat situation.

(2) The essential requirements of the traffic control plan.

(3) The specific duties of the men or units.

i. Instructions are conveyed by verbal or written orders, and may be supplemented by maps and overlays. When detailed changes to instructions are necessary, personnel are informed by radio, telephone, or special messenger, or by the patrol supervisor. The circulation of written orders, marked maps, and overlays should be controlled and kept to the minimum in forward areas.

129. Circulation Control of Individuals

a. Purpose. Military police control the circulation of individuals to—

(1) Insure the unimpeded flow of military traffic.

(2) Apprehend stragglers and absentees.

(3) Apprehend sympathizers and agents of enemy forces.

(4) Protect property from theft or sabotage.

(5) Restrict entry to buildings or localities.

(6) Enforce necessary restrictions upon local inhabitants, refugees, and displaced persons.

b. Identification and Authorization. The system used for controlling the circulation of individuals

is based upon the tactical situation and the available means of identification and authorization. The means of identification may include uniforms, badges, insignia, identification cards or tags, and other credentials. The means of authorization may include mimeographed or printed permits, passes, and orders. Countersigns or questioning on American customs may be used to identify persons. The inhabitants may be required to report to the military police station or to a specific check point for an examination of their identification documents.

c. Military Stragglers.

(1) Straggler posts and straggler patrols are operated by division military police between regimental rear and divisional rear to apprehend absentees and to control other stragglers drifting through the zone of action. When the front line is fluid, the straggler line is usually located behind the light artillery positions. When the front line is stable, the straggler line is usually located forward of the light artillery positions. Traffic control posts and traffic patrols are usually assigned the additional duty of apprehending stragglers. Stragglers are evacuated to the division straggler collection point. From there, they are sent to their respective units by military police transportation when necessary. Stragglers requiring medical attention, particularly mental cases, are evacuated to the near-

est aid station or other medical installation. Stragglers will be evacuated under guard when required.

(2) In an amphibious landing, military police take action to prevent stragglers from boarding boats as well as to prevent "forward straggling" by personnel whose normal stations are on the beaches.

(3) When required, corps and army military police may operate straggler control posts and straggler patrols in the same manner as division military police. In corps and army areas, traffic and enforcement patrols should keep alert to the possible presence of stragglers in the vicinity of supply installations, kitchen bivouac areas, and similar locations.

d. Local Inhabitants.

(1) The inhabitants are prevented from interfering with tactical operations in the combat zone. The commander determines the degree of control that is to be exercised.

(2) CA/MG generally plans and supervises measures for controlling the circulation of civilians. Military police usually enforce these measures until the civil authorities can exercise control under the supervision of CA/MG.

(3) Civilian control measures may include—(*a*) prohibiting travel, (*b*) restricting civilians to their immediate area, or (*c*) evacuating all civilians from a given

area. If evacuation is not necessary, sufficient control to maintain order must be exercised. Civilians who are considered to be a security risk should be restricted as to their movement or should be interned (FM 27–10).

e. Enemy Agents. Strict circulation control must be exercised when enemy agents have infiltrated into an area. Enemy agents may appear as civilians or soldiers, and may be equipped with stolen or forged means of identification. Zones may be established for control purposes. Countersigns and special documents may be used in each zone. Check points are established; the identities of all persons are checked and all vehicles are searched. Persons suspected of being enemy agents are brought to the attention of Counter Intelligence Corps personnel. Check point personnel are briefed on the proper methods for checking identification in order to prevent the disclosure of countersigns or credentials to unauthorized persons. Passes and leaves may be canceled to prevent the free movement of enemy agents. Curfew and limited travel regulations may also be used.

130. Physical Security

a. Pilferage and Looting. Military police in the combat zone may be required to protect supplies in storage or in transit to prevent looting and pilferage. Captured enemy supplies are usually given similar protection. The protection of supplies may be incidental to other assigned duties.

b. Bridges and Other Structures. A military police control party, usually consisting of a supervisor and two or more men, may control traffic or provide physical security at a bridge, cut, viaduct, tunnel, overpass, or similar structure.

c. Vehicle Parks. A vehicle park may be established at a place where vehicles accumulate, such as the vicinity of a command post or supply point, or the entrances to a one-way defile. Military police are concerned with traffic control within a park as well as in its vicinity. Passive defense against attack is provided by the dispersion, camouflage, and concealment of vehicles. Under special conditions, the vehicle park may operate as an overnight convoy camp, particularly in an area where there are guerillas. Military police escort convoys into and out of vehicle parks and supervise parking. All available personnel assist in security and local defense.

131. Prisoners of War

For a detailed discussion of handling prisoners of war in the combat zone see FM 19–40 and paragraphs 110 through 115.

Section III. SPECIAL COMBAT OPERATIONS

132. Amphibious Operations

a. On Board Ship.

(1) *Routine duties.* Military police usually take charge of military prisoners aboard ship and enforce such regulations as the troop commander and the captain of the

ship may prescribe. Their duties may include enforcing regulations pertaining to blackout, smoking, use of life belts, tampering with cargo, off limits, or water discipline.

(2) *Emergency duties.* Military police supervisors make certain that their men are thoroughly familiar with the regulations concerning "alarms," "alerts," and "battle stations." During emergencies, military police may be posted at the head and foot of companionways or at other points deemed necessary by the troop commander to control movement between decks.

(3) *Briefing.*

(*a*) Spare time aboard ship should be used to hold classes, to discuss military police support of the operation, and to brief personnel on the duties that they are to perform.

(*b*) Military police assigned to amphibious support brigades, assault units, and other beachhead organizations should be briefed on—

1. Traffic control plan.

2. Traffic circulation plan.

3. Types of vehicles permitted on restricted roads.

4. Location of evacuation stations.

5. Location of prisoner-of-war collecting points.

6. Location of proposed supply installations.
7. Locations of command posts.
8. Traffic priorities for the beach areas and within the beachhead.

(c) Intensive instruction should be conducted in order that each man will know how this task fits into the military police operation. Each man should be able to perform his assigned duties properly and should also be readily reassignable to other duties in the event that landing losses require such action.

b. At the Beachhead.

(1) Upon arrival at the beachhead, military police are landed in groups in accordance with boat assignment tables and landing schedules. Upon landing, the senior officer or noncommissioned officer of each group reports to his commander by radio or other means the number of personnel and the status of equipment brought ashore. The commander then directs the group leaders to carry out their assigned missions, or he may assign new missions when conditions require changes to be made in the employment of the groups.

(2) The duties of military police in support of the amphibious landing force generally include—

(a) Directing individuals and vehicles to their assigned areas.

(b) Controlling stragglers.

(*c*) Maintaining collecting points or cages for the custody of prisoners of war and civilian internees.
(*d*) Preventing looting and pilfering.
(*e*) Guarding captured enemy supplies and equipment.
(*f*) Establishing information centers (FM 60–25).

133. River Crossings

In a river crossing, the movement from the final assembly areas to the far shore is under the technical control of the engineers. Complete coordination between military police and engineers is essential. Prior to the initial crossing, military police are usually concerned with traffic control and the enforcement of special regulations, such as those pertaining to noise, blackout movement, or parking (FM 31–60).

a. Briefing. A complete briefing of personnel is necessary. Normally only covering forces and small reconnaissance parties are permitted to approach the river prior to the crossing. A briefing should include such information as—

(1) Time and priorities of crossing.
(2) Zones of action.
(3) Crossing points.
(4) Types and locations of bridges, ferries, or fords.
(5) Traffic control plan.
(6) Final assembly areas.
(7) Concealed bivouacs and staging areas.
(8) Vehicle holding areas.

b. Bridgehead Duties. After the initial crossing, military police duties on the far shore are similar to those for an amphibious operation. The movement of personnel and vehicles in a bridgehead is rigidly controlled.

134. Airborne Operations

a. Military police participating in an airborne operation may be divided into an assault echelon and a follow-up echelon. They may be moved to the airhead in troop carrier aircraft and dropped as parachute troops, or they may be airlanded.

b. During the assault phase, military police are normally charged with command post physical security assignments, guide duties, and traffic direction. As the airhead develops, military police operations are expanded to include all the duties usually required of military police during land warfare (FM 57–20 and FM 57–30).

CHAPTER 6

OCCUPIED AREAS AND ALLIED COUNTRIES

Section I. OCCUPIED AREAS

135. Introduction

a. Supreme authority may be exercised by military commanders over the lands, property, and inhabitants in occupied territory (FM 27–10).

b. An occupation mission of military police is to maintain order and to enforce designated military government laws over the civilian population.

c. During the initial stages of occupation, military police operations may be similar to operations in the combat or communications zone. As rapidly as the occupation situation permits, military government provides for the enforcement of civil laws and orders through civil police agencies (FM 27–5). Thereafter, the employment of military police for enforcement purposes over the inhabitants may be confined to certain fields, such as crimes against the military and military traffic control.

136. Civil Police

a. Local civil police in occupied territory who have demonstrated their reliability may be used to assist military police.

b. Combined patrols of military police and civil police may be especially effective in enforcing

curfews and off limits, or in apprehending personnel absent without leave. In combined patrol operations, civil police normally apprehend civilian offenders.

c. Civil police, informants, or other sources may report violations to military police. Raids on civilian establishments may be made by civil police under military police supervision or by military police. Military police may detain civilian violators of military government regulations and may then release them to the custody of military government authorities or civil police, as prescribed by the provost marshal. Military police and civil police may jointly search military and civilian vehicles for evidence of violations. Reports from civil police may lead to the apprehension of wanted military personnel who may be found in local hotels, in houses of prostitution, or with native families.

d. Military police prevent occupation force personnel from interfering with civil police in the performance of their duties.

137. Enforcement

Military government regulations that require enforcement support by military police may include the following:

a. Curfew. In the early stages of occupation, a curfew for both military personnel and civilians is usually established. Persons are required to be off the streets or clear of an area or community at the curfew time. The curfew is enforced by military police and by civil police. The proper

clearing and closing of civilian establishments before curfew time is important in securing curfew observance. All military passes are usually timed to expire at the curfew hour. Curfew violations by Armed Forces personnel are handled by military police in the normal manner. Violations by civilians are handled as prescribed by standing operating procedure.

b. Off Limits. Civilian areas or buildings may be declared off limits by area commanders. For example, a town may be declared off limits because of the presence of typhoid fever or other disease, or civilian restaurants may be declared off limits because of poor sanitary conditions or civilian food shortages. Other reasons for imposing off limits restrictions might include security measures or diplomatic relations.

c. Blackout. Immediate action should be taken to cause lights to be extinguished or covered in compliance with blackout regulations. The nature of a violation will determine whether an apprehension should be made.

d. Control of Prostitution. The military commander or military governor prescribes the policies for the repression of prostitution in occupied territory. Military police may either enforce the regulations or supervise their enforcement by civil authorities. Military police are primarily concerned with the repression of prostitution as it affects the Armed Forces. When active repression is required, military police may organize and train special vice squads. Houses or areas of prostitution are placed off limits by the military

commander. Military police may cooperate with civil police in inspecting houses and areas of prostitution for the presence of military personnel. A file may be maintained at the military police station listing known prostitutes, panderers, and procurers. Liaison with medical service officers and local public health officers should be maintained to assist in determining probable locations of houses of prostitution and areas of operation of streetwalkers and panderers.

e. Narcotic and Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs. Control of the sale and use of narcotic and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs by the civilian population in occupied territory is a military government responsibility. Military police may be authorized to cooperate with civil police and other law enforcement agencies in the prevention of offenses and the investigation of alleged violations by civilians. Military police criminal investigators investigate narcotic and dangerous nonnarcotic drug violations by military personnel.

f. Price Control. Price ceilings are determined by military government and are published in appropriate proclamations and ordinances. The owners and operators of stores and other business establishments may be required to keep lists of ceiling prices on display at all times.

g. Fiscal. Violations of fiscal regulations issued by military government may include nonpayment of taxes, illegal dealings in currency exchange, counterfeiting, hoarding, illegal distribution of impounded cash, false statements regarding cash

assets and financial records, or illegal possession of military currency.

h. Black-Marketing. Black-marketing is the exchange of commodities in violation of price, priority, or rationing laws. The term is sometimes employed to designate various types of fiscal, price, or rationing control violations. In occupied territory, the destruction caused by military operations and the usual local shortages of supplies create an extensive demand for such items as cigarettes, gasoline, food, weapons, and vehicles. Military police are employed for the detection and apprehension of military personnel and civilians subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice participating in black-marketing. Local civilians involved in black-marketing activities in violation of ordinances and regulations issued by military government are normally handled by the civil police.

i. Liquor. Military police may enforce, or supervise the enforcement of, regulations pertaining to the possession or sale of liquor. They may also help to prevent the illegal manufacture and sale of liquor. Violations by civilians are handled according to the policy of the military commander or military governor.

j. Hunting and Fishing. Military police may control the issue of hunting and fishing permits to military or civilian personnel on duty with occupation forces. Military police may also be required to enforce military regulations or civilian laws concerning hunting and fishing by occupation personnel.

138. Traffic Control

a. In occupied territory, close coordination with military government on traffic control measures affecting civilians is required. Military government takes the necessary action to secure civilian understanding of and compliance with traffic restrictions.

b. Military police maintain close liaison with civil traffic police, particularly in large cities. The prompt exchange of traffic information enables military and civilian traffic to move smoothly and uninterruptedly.

c. Action is taken, when required, to prevent civilian traffic, whether vehicular, pedestrian, or animal, from interfering with military traffic. Military police may patrol the road nets used by military traffic to control or exclude civilian traffic. Occasionally, a road may be restricted to military use only.

d. An occupied area may be divided into traffic zones, with civilian traffic in each zone subject to varying restrictions. Priorities may be established in coordination with military government and civil authorities for the movement of civilian ambulances; doctors, nurses, and midwives; fire and police personnel; mail; buses; and private vehicles carrying essential personnel or food shipments.

e. Traffic regulations that are established for civilians by military government should be read and understood by all inhabitants. The regulations should be posted in public places. Newspaper and

radio announcements will help insure a wide dissemination of the regulations.

f. Military police may be required to take unattended or improperly secured military vehicles into custody to prevent thefts.

139. Registration of Vehicles

a. Local Civilian. Normally, civilian vehicles are registered by civil authorities under military government supervision. Where a civilian vehicle licensing and registration system has been in effect, the existing system is generally used to the maximum. Previous registrations may be verified or corrected, or a new registration may be conducted. Procedures are established to prevent the illegal use or sale of vehicle license plates. The extent and purpose for which vehicles may be used by the local inhabitants will be prescribed by military government regulations.

b. Military (Including All Occupation Force Civilian Personnel). The provost marshal is responsible for the registration of all motor vehicles that belong to military personnel. The applicant for private vehicle registration should be required to present the following information to the vehicle registration clerk—

(1) A bill of sale or certificate that establishes ownership, including make of car, body type, year of manufacture, color, and motor number.

(2) A current insurance policy in the owner's name when appropriate.

(3) An officially approved vehicle inspection form.
(4) For all civilians, other than local civilians, a certificate from a commanding officer or other appropriate authority stating that the individual is authorized to register his vehicle.
(5) A properly executed power of attorney if an individual other than the owner is to sign the registration documents.
(6) A customs clearance, when appropriate.
(7) Proof of prior registration in another country, when appropriate (SR 860–70–5).

140. Registration of Civilians

a. The local registration of inhabitants is normally performed by civil authorities under military government supervision. When military police assist in the registration, they establish in each community one or more places of registration at which the inhabitants are ordered to appear. Each person is issued an identity card or similar document that contains such data as his name, address, date and place of birth, citizenship, race, marital status, number of children, occupation, physical characteristics, photographs, and fingerprints. The card should contain a statement as to the area within which the bearer is permitted to circulate. Registered persons should be required to sign their cards, to carry them at all times, and to present them upon request to military police or other authorized persons. Cards

may be issued in various colors; the color will denote the area within which the card is valid. Each card should be printed both in English and in the local language. Where registration is required by local civil law, the existing system may be used and a stamp or authentication may be placed on registration cards already issued. For control purposes, registration cards should be authenticated periodically.

b. Military government regulations may require that a list be posted on each dwelling of the names of the persons authorized to live therein. Lists of residents are usually posted by civil officials under military government supervision. Military police may be required to enforce such regulations.

141. Passes and Credentials

In the early stages of occupation, civilians are required to obtain travel passes from the occupation forces. Travel passes usually authorize essential single trips. Doctors, nurses, civil officials, and similar persons, may be issued passes by military government authorities that are valid within given areas over short periods of time. When such action is taken, military police will be informed so as to effect proper circulation control.

142. Physical Security

Military police may be required to protect United States or allied property, military installations, captured enemy materiel, reparation supplies, or designated civil governmental establish-

ments. Military police may also be required to protect railroads, highways, and other essential lines of communications, and military supplies and equipment in storage or in transit. When civilian guards are used, military police may supervise them. Where possible, the using agencies provide the necessary guard personnel, and military police supervise the security guard force. (FM 19–30).

143. Railway Security

a. When military police are assigned to maintain railway security, they are responsible for guarding and protecting all United States mail and supplies in transit by rail, or being marshalled for movement by rail, within the occupied territory, or through zones or sectors of occupation of other powers. The supplies may include household goods, army exchange articles, arms and ammunition, and classified material. Military police on railway security duty may also perform enforcement duties on passenger trains.

b. Military police may be assigned the mission of organizing, training, and controlling the operations of a civil railway police force. This force may be utilized initially as an auxiliary force with military police railway security units.

144. Refugees and Displaced Persons

a. Military police may assist military government in collecting, controlling, and caring for large numbers of refugees and displaced persons. When refugees must be furnished food, clothing, shelter, or transportation, maximum use is made

of the supplies and facilities of local civil authorities and welfare agencies. Refugees may be housed with local inhabitants or furnished tentage or temporary housing in designated areas. Refugees are registered in the same manner as other inhabitants. Supervision is exercised to insure that proper standards of sanitation and cleanliness are maintained.

b. Displaced persons may be furnished food, clothing, shelter, and transportation in the same manner as refugees. However, when the local economy cannot support such aid, displaced persons may be completely administered and supplied by agencies of the United States or its allies.

c. Refugees and displaced persons are made responsible, to the maximum extent, for controlling their camp areas. Military police may be required to enforce the regulations of the military commander that govern the association of military personnel with civilians at refugee and displaced persons centers. Military police may be given the duty of conducting or supervising inspections or raids at such centers for illegal weapons, money, or government property.

145. Control of Disturbances

Civil police are used to the maximum for suppressing all types of civil disturbances in occupied territory. Standing operating procedures should provide guidance for military police in preventing or suppressing disorders directed against occupation authority (FM 19–15 and FM 27–10).

146. Protective Custody of Civilians

Military police may, under certain conditions, assume protective custody of individual inhabitants in order to protect them from harm or injury. Persons taken into protective custody may include witnesses for military tribunals, civil officials, and other individuals against whom attacks or reprisals might be attempted. These civilians should be detained separately from refugees, prisoners of war, civilian internees, or military prisoners held for trial.

147. Military Communities

Military police operations at military communities that are established for the quartering of military personnel and their dependents are similar to military police operations at military installations in the United States. Emphasis is placed on providing complete police service. Civil police are not given authority over United States dependents but may provide police support.

Section II. ALLIED COUNTRIES

148. Introduction

The nature and extent of military police operations in an allied country, both during war and peace, depend upon the agreements that are made with the government of that nation with regard to military jurisdiction.

149. Enforcement

a. In an allied country, especially in an area liberated from enemy occupation, the enforce-

ment functions may be as extensive as those of military police in occupied territory. Military police may have the duty of maintaining order, enforcing United States and allied military regulations, and assisting the allied government to enforce civil laws. Military police may assist in the reorganization of the civil police and may temporarily supervise local civil police activities.

b. Special enforcement problems may arise because of the stationing of troops in overcrowded cities. Large numbers of soldiers may visit these cities while on leave. Some soldiers, feeling that they are relatively free from disciplinary control, may violate both military regulations and civilian laws.

c. Regulations may prohibit the carrying of weapons, even in wartime. The military police station may offer storage facilities to transient personnel carrying weapons.

d. Enforcement of liquor, narcotic, and dangerous nonnarcotic drug restrictions requires extensive coordination with civil enforcement agencies.

150. Apprehensions

Local factors may encourage or discourage absence without leave. In some areas, the geography or the available means of making a living may encourage soldiers to become absentees. Enforcement of rigid circulation control in such areas will tend to prevent unauthorized absence. In other areas, the geography or the inability to make a livelihood may discourage absentees and thus simplify military police enforcement problems. Where

military personnel take unauthorized leave, they may team up with black-market operators or other criminals. To apprehend absentees, military police maintain close liaison with civil police.

151. Physical Security

In addition to duties that are normal to military police operations, military police may be assigned to other duties, such as the guarding of embassies or important United States or allied offices or installations.

CHAPTER 7
RECORDS

152. Introduction

a. The purpose of the records system that is maintained at the military police station is to record information for use in planning, directing, and coordinating military police actions and to standardize the reporting procedure for military police operations.

b. The provost marshal receives reports from the officer in charge of the military police station and disseminates information to appropriate agencies. He uses the reports to plan for the enforcement of law, the maintenance of order, the prevention of offenses, the control of traffic, and the performance of other military police functions.

c. Records of operations are continuously evaluated to determine whether the desired results are being obtained. The analysis of records, both of offenses and of corresponding police activities, provides a guide for the consistent and effective employment of military police. Offense records, over a period of time, for example, provide indications of trends of criminal activity and the control achieved by military police action.

d. The apprehension of offenders and absentees, the recovery of stolen property, and similar military police activities are coordinated by dissemi-

nating information pertaining to such activities to all interested police agencies. Similarly, the activities of the personnel of the military police station are coordinated by informing them of the actions desired and of the completion of missions.

153. Forms

The preparation, distribution, and use of certain basic military police reports and records have been standardized by the Department of the Army Special Regulations. (See app. I.) These forms include the DD Form 460, Provisional Pass, DD Form 579, Temporary Receipt for Property, DD Form 629, Receipt of Prisoner or Detained Person, and DD Form 582, Disposition of Offender Report.

154. Local Forms and Records

Local forms are kept to the minimum and come under the provisions of AR 310–40. The following are some local forms and records that may be used:

a. Card records (name-index file) may be used to relate the names of offenders, witnesses, suspects, and victims to desk blotter entries. These records provide such information as the previous times, places, and events in which these persons came to the attention of military police and may also indicate the need for follow up action by supervisors, investigators, or staff agencies.

b. Maps on which the locations, times, and places of incidents and offenses are posted by means of pins or other devices may be used as

graphic aids in directing local operations and briefing personnel.

c. Current card records or lists of stolen property, stolen vehicles, wanted persons, missing persons, and similar information should be maintained at the military police station for the information of duty personnel.

d. Reports of patrols and supervisors, including their observations and recommendations, should be utilized for the continuous improvement of operations.

155. Records Administration

The officer in charge of the military police station is responsible for the maintenance of files and the proper disposition of all forms, reports, and records. File copies of all records that are prepared at the military police station should be kept in a central file until they are retired (SR 345–250–40). The control of the circulation and use of records in the military police station is the responsibility of the officer in charge. Military police should be acquainted with the types of records that are available and may have access to appropriate records at all times through the desk sergeant.

CHAPTER 8
SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

156. Introduction

a. A reliable system of signal communications is essential to efficient military police operations because of the wide dispersion of personnel and the rapidity with which incidents arise that require prompt action. Reliable means of communications facilitate the flow of information and orders and help supervisors to maintain close control over the actions of their subordinates.

b. Means of communications normally available to military police are wire, radio, and messenger. Supervisors should be familiar with the use of supplementary means of communication.

157. Wire Communications

a. Telephone, telegraph, or teletype systems aid the rapid interchange of information, and are not readily vulnerable to interception or interference by the enemy. In the field, wire communications are particularly useful in controlling traffic at defiles and similar obstructions to traffic movement. The principal disadvantages include the time required to put the systems into operation and the difficulties of maintaining service during periods of bad weather or heavy enemy activity.

b. Telephones have the advantage of not requiring specially trained personnel for their use.

Two principal types of field telephones are used: the EE–8 which is battery-powered and the TP–3 which is powered by sound and requires no battery. A telephone traffic diagram for a military police battalion in field operations is illustrated in figure 5.

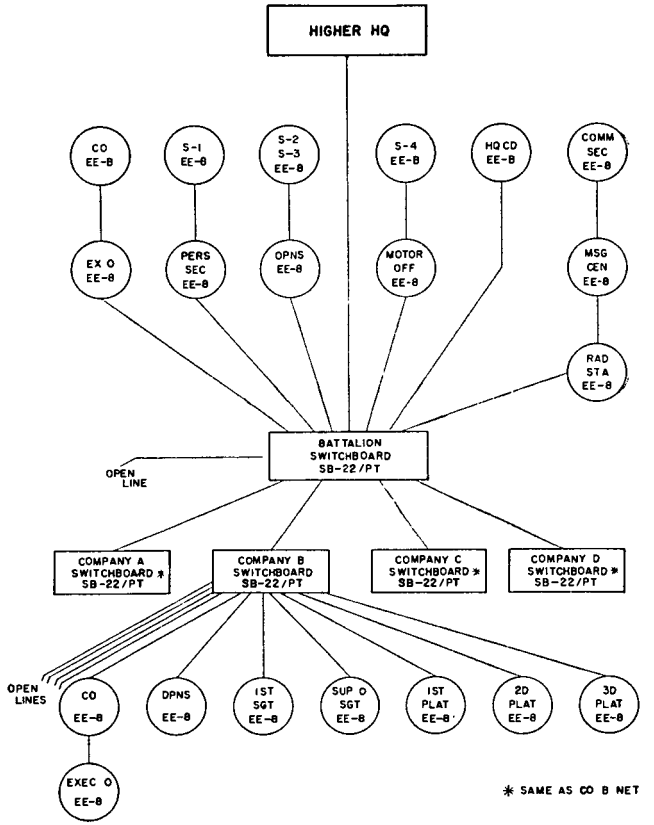

Figure 5. Telephone traffic diagram, military police battalion (TO/E 19–55A).

c. The military police station should be connected with other command agencies and headquarters by telephone.

158. Radio

a. Radio circuits can be placed in operation quicker than wire circuits. Additional advantages are mobility and continuous operation. The range and reliability of radio communications depend upon the frequency, power, and location of the transmitter; the terrain; the atmosphere; the technical proficiency of personnel; and similar factors. Limitations, such as uncertainty of security, low message-handling capacity, and possible interference from enemy or friendly stations, may be offset by security measures and operating procedures. Radio is a principal means of communication in a fluid situation, but it should be supplemented by a wire system as soon as possible (ACP 124(A) and ACP 125(A)).

b. The military police station should be equipped with at least a 50-watt net control set, called a base station, that is capable of sending messages to and receiving messages from all its radio-equipped patrols. The base station may be mounted in a vehicle and a mobile generator provided for a power source. A radio net diagram for a military police battalion in field operations is illustrated in figure 6.

c. Although patrols may operate beyond the effective twoway range of their vehicle radios, they may be able to receive communications from a more powerful base radio station. Intermediate

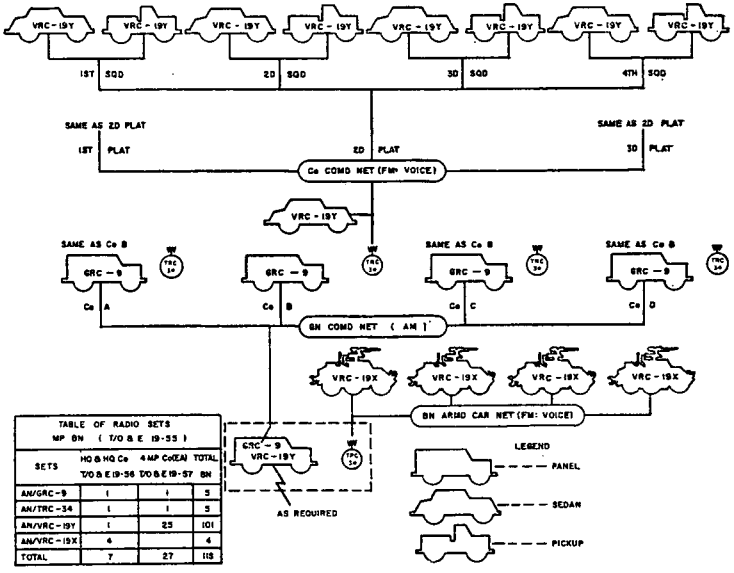

Figure 6. Radio net diagram, military police battalion (TO/E 19–55A).

radio relay stations may be employed for maintaining two-way communications in such a situation. The location of base or relay stations on high terrain may increase the range of frequency modulated radios beyond their normal capabilities. The relaying of radio messages, however, normally decreases the amount of traffic that can be handled by a net. Messengers or other means of communications should be used to supplement radios during operations over extended distances. Military police or attached Signal Corps personnel may operate a radiotelegraph or VHF radio relay net in order to maintain contact with units out of range of radiotelephone base stations (FM 24–5).

d. Maximum efficiency of frequency modulated radios, mobile or fixed, is obtained when they are operated from hill tops and areas free from wires or metallic masses which tend to absorb their radiation.

159. Messengers

Messengers may be used for the delivery of low-precedence messages that would otherwise overload electrical facilities, when wire and radio communications are impracticable, when equipment breaks down, and for the delivery of bulky material. Military police use messengers both as an emergency means of communications and as a regularly established service.

160. Establishment and Maintenance

Three factors must be considered in establishing a military police communications system—

a. The type of system required for best control and coordination.

b. The necessity for the system.

c. The available equipment and personnel.

161. Principles of Use

The three basic principles for handling military police communications are *accuracy, speed,* and *security.*

a. Accuracy. Consistent accuracy is the receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages is a primary requirement.

b. Speed. The time required to complete the processing of messages is reduced to the minimum that is consistent with accuracy and security.

c. Communications Security. Communications security denies information of military value to unauthorized persons. Local civilian personnel having access to signal communication equipment and related materiel should have proper security clearance. The security classification of a message is the responsibility of the originator (AR 380–5 and ACP 122(B)).

162. Commercial Telephone

Commercial telephone facilities are usually available for military police use. Although the military police station in a city or town should be connected with the local telephone system, military police on patrol normally do not use the local telephone system except in emergencies. The local telephone numbers of the military police station should be publicized.

163. Commercial Radio

The use of commercial broadcasting facilities by military police is usually limited to a serious emergency, such as a disaster or catastrophe. However, under some conditions, the provost marshal or the officer in charge of the military police station may request commercial radio broadcasts of messages of public interest.

164. Commercial Telegraph

Commercial telegraph facilities may be used by military police when military communications are not available, and when longdistance telephone, radio, or postal service is not suitable.

165. Amateur Radio

When transmitters of the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) are available, military police may use these facilities in a major disaster in the same manner as commercial radio stations (AR 105–70 and SR 105–75–1).

166. Civil Police Communications

Although military police usually employ a separate telephone system that may be similar to a civil police call box system, arrangements may be made for the use of civil police call boxes. A direct telephone line, for liaison, may be established between the military police station and a civil police station. In addition, arrangements may be made for the use of civil police radio facilities. This use is ordinarily limited to emergencies or special situations, and care is exercised not to

overload the network. Military police may also use civil police teletype facilities.

167. Taxicab Communications

In the United States, taxicabs may be equipped with radio transmitting and receiving sets. When proper arrangements have been made, and in emergencies, military police may send and receive messages through a taxicab communications system. The procedure is usually the following: the military policeman requests the taxicab driver to send a message to his base station; the taxicab base station operator then relays the message by telephone to the military police station. In a similar manner, a taxicab telephone call box may be used by a military policeman in an emergency.

CHAPTER 9
TRAINING

168. References

a. This chapter discusses technical training for military police supervisors. It supplements basic military police training outlined in FM 19–5.

b. In addition to this manual, the supervisor should master all appropriate manuals of the 19-series and have a general knowledge of other manuals pertinent to his duties as a military policeman.

169. Training Objectives

a. The objectives to be attained in the training of military police supervisors include the development of the ability to—

(1) Lead military police in operations.
(2) Instruct in specific military police duties.
(3) Organize and direct military police operations.
(4) Plan military police operations.

b. The maximum time given to each subject should be determined by the degree of proficiency already attained by the students.

c. Additional training should provide advanced military police training in a general field or specialized instruction in a specific field. Specialized training may include leadership techniques; unit

language training; firing of weapons; advanced map reading; squad, platoon, and company basic infantry tactics; and instruction in amphibious or airborne operations.

d. Unit training must meet the objectives of the Army Training Programs and Tests of the 19-series, and enable the unit to accomplish its mission.

APPENDIX I
REFERENCES

1. Army Regulations

AR 30–2210	Rations.
AR 35–1570	Rewards and Expenses of Apprehension and Return to Military Control of Members Absent Without Leave, Deserters, and Escaped Military Prisoners; Costs of Confinement of Military Prisoners in Nonmilitary Facilities.
AR 57–5	Administration and Operation of Transportation Motor Pools, Continental United States.
AR 105–70	Amateur Radio Operations.
AR 210–185	United States Disciplinary Barracks.
AR 210–188	Guardhouses, Stockades, and Hospital Prison Wards.
AR 220–60	Battalions — General Provisions.
AR 220–70	Companies — General Provisions.

AR 380–5	Safeguarding Security Information.
AR 500–50	Aid of Civil Authorities.
AR 500–60	Disaster Relief.
AR 500–70	Civil Defense.
AR 600–120	Absence Without Leave and Desertion.
AR 600–320	Apprehension and Restraint.
AR 600–325	Detention of Women Personnel of Army.
AR 600–330	General Provisions.
AR 600–900	Repression of Prostitution.
AR 660–10	Duties of Chaplains.

2. Special Regulations

SR 35–1570–1	Payment of Rewards, Expenses of Apprehension and Return to Military Control of Members Absent Without Leave, Deserters, and Escaped Military Prisoners; and Costs of Confinement of Military Prisoners in Nonmilitary Facilities.
SR 105–75–1	Military Affiliate Radio System.
SR 190–30–1	Military Police Criminal Investigation Program.
SR 190–30–5	Reports of Investigation (Military Police).

SR 190–30–10	Operation of Lie Detecting Set AN/USS–2( ).
SR 190–45–1	Preparation of Reports and Records.
SR 190–55–10	Train Guard Trip Report.
SR 190–70–5	Disposition of Property in Custody or Possession of Military Police.
SR 192–45–5	PM Statistical Report.
SR 195–45–1	PMG Criminal Investigation Index Report.
SR 210–185–1	Administrative Procedures for United States Disciplinary Barracks.
SR 210–185–15	Accounting Procedures for Prisoners' Personal Property and Funds.
SR 210–188–1	Guardhouses, Stockades, and Hospital Prison Wards.
SR 310–20 series	Military Publications.
SR 320–5–1	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
SR 320–5–5	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage. (Second Revision.)
SR 320–50–1	Authorized Abbreviations.
SR 345–250–40	Records Administration—Maintenance and Disposition of Military Personnel Administration Records.

SR 380–405–5	Armed Forces Industrial Security Regulation.
SR 500–60–5	Assistance of State and Local Governments in Major Disasters.
SR 550–25–1	Retention of War Trophies and Registration of War Trophy Firearms.
SR 600–10–50	Military Police, Shore Patrol, and Air Police on Public Carriers and in Transportation Terminals.
SR 600–120–1	Absence Without Leave and Desertion.
SR 600–210–20	Identification Card.
SR 600–210–21	Identification Cards for Individuals on Active Duty and for Protected Personnel.
SR 600–210–22	Identification Cards for Retired Personnel.
SR 600–330–1	Procedures Affecting Military Prisoners.
SR 600–900–5	Repression of Prostitution in Areas Adjacent to Military Installations.
SR 860–70–5	Registration of Motor Vehicles Owned Privately by Military Personnel or Civilians Employed by, or for, the Armed Forces in Oversea Commands.

3. Field Manuals

FM 7–20	Infantry Battalion.
FM 19–5	Military Police.
FM 19–15	Civil Disturbances.
FM 19–20	Criminal Investigation.
FM 19–25	Military Police Traffic Control.
FM 19–30	Physical Security of Military and Industrial Installations.
FM 19–40	Handling Prisoners of War.
FM 19–90	The Provost Marshal.
FM 21–5	Military Training.
FM 21–8	Military Training Aids.
FM 21–30	Military Symbols.
FM 22–10	Leadership.
FM 24–5	Signal Communications.
FM 25–10	Motor Transportation, Operations.
FM 26–5	Interior Guard Duty.
FM 27–5	United States Army and Navy Manual of Civil Affairs Military Government.
FM 27–10	Rules of Land Warfare.
FM 30–5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 31–15	Operations Against Airborne Attack Guerilla Action and Infiltration.
FM 31–20	Operations Against Guerilla Forces.

FM 31–60	River-Crossing Operations.
FM 57–20	Airborne Techniques for Divisional Units.
FM 57–30	Airborne Operations.
FM 60–25	Employment of the Amphibious Support Brigade.
FM 100–5	Operations.
FM 100–10	Administration.
FM 101–5	Staff Organization and Procedure.

4. Technical Manuals

TM 19–275	Military Police and Shore Patrol on Railroad Trains and in Railroad and Bus Terminals and Stations.
TM 21–305	Driver's Manual.

5. Department of the Army Pamphlets

DA Pam 20–150	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims.
DA Pam 20–151	Lectures on the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.
DA Pam 27–4	Procedure for Military Executions.
DA Pam 108–1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Television Recordings, and Filmstrips.

6. Allied Communications Publications

ACP 122(B)	Security (Nonregistered).
ACP 124(A)	Radio-telegraph Procedure (Nonregistered).
ACP 125(A)	Radio - telephone (R/T) Procedure (Nonregistered).

7. Other Publications

Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951.

8. Training Films

TF 19–1482	Absence Without Leave and Desertion.
TF 19–1490	Point Control of Traffic.
TF 19–1500	He's Your Prisoner.
TF 19–1552	Military Police on Trains.
TF 19–1563	Collection and Preservation of Evidence.
TF 19–1579	Traffic Patrols and Escorts.
TF 19–1580	Suspects and Witnesses.
TF 19–1610	Prevention of Pilferage—Part I: Depots and Warehouses.
TF 19–1661	Prevention of Pilferage—Part II: On Ships and Wharves.
TF 19–1701	Support in Emergencies—Riot Control.
TF 19–1740	Guarding Against Sabotage.

TF 19–1748	The Airborne Military Policeman.
TF 19–1794	Military Police Headquarters.
TF 19–1797	Military Police Approach—Vehicles.
TF 19–1799	Booking of Military Offenders.
TF 19–1800	Military Police Duties at Traffic Accidents.
TF 19–1807	Straggler Control.
TF 19–1809	Geneva Conventions—Handling Prisoners of War.

APPENDIX II

EXAMPLE OF A MILITARY POLICE BATTALION OPERATION ORDER

CLASSIFICATION
(No change from oral orders)

COPY No. 4
401st MP Bn
BLAMONT (V340995), FRANCE
251600 Jun 19____
X132M

OpnO 3
Map: CENTRAL EUROPE, 1:100,000, LUNEVILLE-STRASBOURG

1. SITUATION
   a. Enemy forces.
      (1) Aggressor defends in First Army Zone with elements of 11 Rifle Div and 2 Mech Div.
      (2) Aggressor guerilla units of not larger than platoon strength are active throughout First Army Area.
      (3) Five (5) Aggressor saboteurs dropped into First Army Area vicinity SAVERNE (Q7215) during the night 24–25 June.
      (4) Current Bn ISUM and Provost Marshal Bulletins.
   b. Friendly forces.
      (1) First Army attacks to the northeast on 26 June with three Corps abreast, I Corps on the north, II Corps in the center, and III Corps on the south, siezes KAISERSLAUTERN and LANDAU, continues attack to the northeast.

CLASSIFICATION

(2) 402d MP Bn conducts military police opns in First Army Service Area to north of 401st MP Bn area.

(3) 411th MP Bn conducts military police opns in Second Army Service Area adjacent to First Army south boundary from Corps rear boundary to Army rear boundary.

(4) 621st MP Bn conducts military police opns in Ad Sec area adjacent to First Army rear boundary.

(5) 252d MP Guard Co operates POW Cage #1 at LUNEVILLE (V0899).

c. Attachments and detachments.

121st M. P. Detachment (Criminal Investigation) remains attached.

2. MISSION.

Effective 260800 Jun, Bn conducts military police opns in zone. Secures captured aggressor airfield vicinity ST LOUIS (Q590137) until relieved by Air Police. Be prepared on Army order to assist in evacuation of POW's and in defense of rear area.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of operations. Opns will be conducted in zone utilizing three companies, Co A, Co C, Co B in that order from Corps rear boundary west to Army rear boundary. Annex A, Opn Overlay.

b. Co A:

Attached: 1st Plat Co C

(1) Conduct military police opns in zone.

(2) Prevent use of MSRs by refugees and displaced persons.

(3) Secure captured aggressor airfield vicinity ST LOUIS (Q59137) until relieved by Air Police.

(4) Provide guards for bridge over SARRE River at SARREBOURG, (Q500155).

(5) Be prepared to assist in evacuation of POW's from II and III Corps zone on Bn Order.

(6) Atck ceases upon relief of airfield security force by Air Police.

c. Co B:
   (1) Conduct military police opns in zone.
   (2) Be prepared to furnish one platoon as Bn reserve on one hour alert.

d. Co C:
   (1) 1st Plat atch to Co A. Reverts upon assumption of security mission by Air Police at airfield vicinity ST LOUIS (Q590137).
   (2) Co (—):
      (a) Conduct military police opns in zone.
      (b) Prevent use of MSRs by refugees and displaced persons.
      (c) Coordinate military police activities in town of BADONVILLER (V3789) with CO, First Army Rest Area.

e. Bn Res: One plat Co B on one hour alert.

f. Coordinating instructions.
   (1) Coordinate defense activities with local sector commanders, Rear Area Defense Command. Annex B, Rear Area Defense Plan.
   (2) Traffic and refugee control air observers from each Co report Opns tent, First Army landing strip 260700 June.
   (3) Each Co establish necessary straggler control.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS
   Admin O 2

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL
   a. Signal. Index 7 SOI. Base stations will not displace prior to 260800 Jun.
   b. Command. Units report proposed changes in location of CP to Bn for approval.

ACKNOWLEDGE

ABLE
Lt Col

CLASSIFICATION

Annexes: A—Opn Overlay*
B—Rear Area Defense Plan (omitted)
Distribution: A
OFFICIAL:
/s/ Baker
BAKER
S3

* See figure 7 for Operation Overlay.

CLASSIFICATION

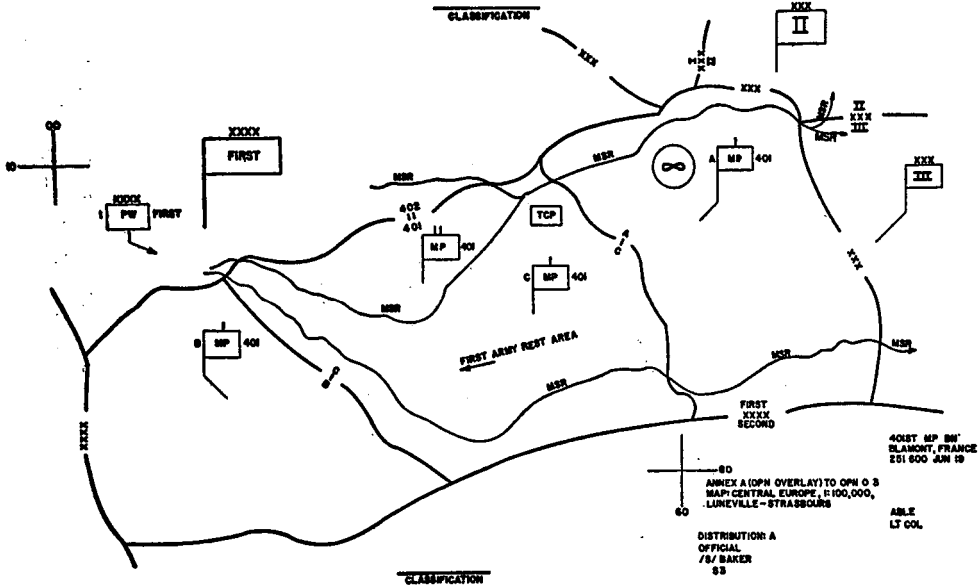

Figure 7. Operation Overlay.

APPENDIX III

EXAMPLE OF A MILITARY POLICE SPECIAL PATROL ORDER

CLASSIFICATION

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY A
1st Military Police Battalion
APO 1 U. S. Army

SPECIAL PATROL ORDER 25 June 19--
MOTOR PATROL NO. 4

1. Patrol Mission

Maintain liaison between traffic control posts, supervise and direct traffic movements, enforce traffic regulations and orders, conduct a constant surveillance of trouble spots, enforce circulation and curfew regulations, and provide information and assistance along patrol route.

2. Area of Responsibility

Patrol Zone D. Annex A, Overlay.

3. Routes

MSR from Bridge DENVER to RJ 27 and Boulevard Nationale from National Police Booth 31 to defile SWANSON.

4. Directives to be Enforced

a. A minimum gap of 50 yards will be maintained between all vehicles, whether random or in convoy.

b. Speed limit on all roads 30 mph, unless otherwise posted.

CLASSIFICATION

c. No passing on hills, on curves, or in congested traffic areas.

d. Use of proper hand and arm signals, yielding of right of way in accordance with rules of road, and dimming of lights for approaching vehicles.

e. Troops will not ride with any parts of their persons outside vehicles.

f. A stopped column will post a guide at the front and rear of the column.

g. Vehicles will not pass a moving column.

h. All vehicles will travel with blackout driving lights on from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise in posted areas. This will apply to all vehicles traveling within 1 mile of Army Headquarters.

5. Trouble Spots and Installations

Visit periodically, LaSuer Cafe, Hotel Touron, Cherie Bar, Ordnance Depot, Quartermaster Depot, and 16th Finance Disbursing Office.

6. Key Installations

a. Army hospital located at 1603 Boulevard Nationale.

b. Civil police station located between 18th and 19th Streets on MSR.

c. Civil fire stations located on 9th and 17th Streets west of MSR.

7. Other Patrols

Motor patrol 6, Co B, 1st MP Bn, terminates at National Police Booth 31, Zone D. Motor patrol 3, Co B, 2d MP Bn, terminates at RJ 27, Zone D. Civil police patrols operative on MSR and Boulevard Nationale. Annex A, Overlay.

8. Specific Actions to be Taken

a. Report subversive or guerilla activity or major crimes to duty officer or NCO without delay.

b. Conduct patrol openly to encourage voluntary compliance.

c. On finding any obstruction in the road (MSR), such as a cave-in, wrecked vehicle, or vehicle stopped because of mechanical failure, immediately notify duty officer or NCO; then stand by and direct traffic until obstruction has been removed.

9. Communications

a. Use ten (10) series signals for all radio transmissions. Annex B, SOI.

b. Keep radio transmission to the minimum.

c. In event of radio failure, contact duty officer or NCO from nearest telephone. Call *SHERIFF 37.*

d. Clear patrol-to-patrol transmission through net control station, except in extreme emergency.

e. 1st MP Bn has direct tie-in with civil police central switchboard. Emergency telephone contact can be made through any civil police substation or call box.

JOHN C. EVANS
Captain, MPC
Commanding

Annexes: A—Overlay. (Omitted)
B—SOI. (Omitted)

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[AG 353 (13 Oct 54)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320–50–1.

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